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Bonn Expresses Satisfaction Over U.S.-Soviet Arms Talks

By John Vinocur

BOON, April 27 (NYT)—West German officials, after months of discord with the United States, expressed satisfaction yesterday with reports that U.S. negotiators apparently succeeded in defending German interests in strategic arms

talks last week with the Soviet Union. The development, involving probable Soviet concessions that would allow the transfer of U.S. arms technology, such as the Cruise missile, to West Germany and other NATO allies, was suggested

privately here to be a positive step in reinforcing West German confidence in the United States.

This confidence has been disturbed since early this year by U.S. urging that West Germany speed up its economic growth despite Bonn's insistence it was doing all it could; by the German belief that the United States made insufficient efforts to prop up the falling dollar; and by President Carter's abrupt decision to indefinitely postpone production of neutron weapons.

These events led to deeply felt complaints here that the Carter administration consulted with West Germany too little and showed a lack of concern about the problems of the European allies of the United States.

Commenting on a briefing on the outcome of the Moscow conversations given to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, a high government official described Mr. Genscher as being "very pleased."

"It would not be far wrong to describe German-American cooperation on this matter as being, from our point of view at least, a model for the relationship," the official said.

"We have had very intense consultations. Now, it appears that the United States has worked out a positive and productive approach. It is not to be implied that we've gotten everything we've hoped for in this area, or that big dilemmas do not remain. But what can be said is that a good attempt is being made and that the United States is doing its job in this area."

Although there have been a number of attempts by Bonn to minimize its differences with Washington, the statements yesterday seemed to be the most genuinely enthusiastic in some time.

Cruise Development

As reported here, the issue that has been virtually resolved in moving toward a new strategic arms limitation agreement centers on previous Soviet attempts to restrict in a new agreement the ability of Western European countries to develop their own Cruise missile.

The Soviet Union originally sought a restrictive clause barring the transfer of certain U.S. technology, but newsmen with Mr. Vance's party were told that language of the clause as tentatively agreed upon in Moscow would meet the needs of the allies.

One report here, unconfirmed by West German officials, indicated that in return for the Soviet concession, the United States would assure the Russians that NATO members would be bound by the same restrictions it would agree to on the Cruise missile, although the European allies would not be signatories to the accord.

Meanwhile, West German press commentators continued to express doubts about the state of relations between Bonn and Washington.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said in an editorial that the United States in its strategic weapons talks with the Soviet Union continued to differentiate between U.S. security and the security of its European allies. But it said, citing the United States' position, that the best European option and that Europe would have to make the best of its problems with "the strange man in the White House."

Shootings Kill 4

ISTANBUL, April 27 (UPI)—Shootings here and in the southern city of Adana last night killed four persons, adding to the political violence in Turkey that has claimed more than 450 lives in the last four years, police said today.



Wolfgang Vogel (left) and Israeli aide Shabtai Kahmanowitz answer questions in New York.

E. German Lawyer the Master Of Arranging Prisoner Swaps

By Murray Seeger

BOON, April 27 — In the murky business of trading prisoners between East and West, no one has been more successful or more durable — than Wolfgang Vogel.

Mr. Vogel, an East German lawyer, arrived in the United States yesterday to arrange the release of Robert Thompson, convicted of spying for the Soviet Union, as part of a three-man deal including an American held in East Germany and an Israeli who was freed from jail Sunday in Mozambique.

In addition, it has been reported that Mr. Vogel will discuss a possible exchange that would include Anatoly Shcharansky, a Soviet dissident who has been arrested as an alleged CIA contact.

Mr. Vogel said after arriving in New York that he wished to "remain silent for the safety of those involved." He was scheduled to travel later to Washington, D.C.

He also refused to comment on the reports of an exchange involving Mr. Shcharansky.

Since 1962

Mr. Vogel has made a specialty of arranging prisoner exchanges since 1962, when he negotiated a three-man deal involving the late Francis Gary Powers, the pilot of an American U-2 spy plane that was shot down in the Soviet Union; Col. Rudolf Abel, a top Soviet spy arrested in New York City; and Frederic Pryor, an American held by East Germany on espionage charges.

Since the Powers-Abel deal, Mr. Vogel has taken part in thousands of others. The work has its rewards. His standard of living is distinctly better than that of his East German countrymen.

Mr. Vogel rarely talks with reporters, apparently out of fear that the go-called *geschenkhandel* — trade in men — will be jeopardized.

"If the serious Western press continues to write about it as 'trade in human flesh,'" he was quoted as saying last year, "I wouldn't be surprised if one day the government here said, 'All right, that's the end of it.'"

One of the remarkable aspects of Mr. Vogel's career is his survival as a top-level negotiator for the East German regime during a period of internal political tension that has seen other go-betweeners fall from favor.

Another East German who has undertaken delicate missions in the West, Prof. Wolfgang Seifert, defected with his family to West Germany last week.

That Mr. Vogel, 53, has begun new high-level negotiations indicates that he has maintained his position with the East German government.

Since 1964, when the prisoner trade became formal, at least 14,000 persons have been released by East Germany in exchange for men who will be jeopardized.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Confucius Is Reinterpreted

China Seen Taking Myth Out of Mao Achievements

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, (NYT)—China appears to be in the process of subtly re-evaluating and demythologizing the accomplishments of Mao Tse-tung.

In recent weeks, the Chinese press has suddenly stopped printing all remarks attributed to the late chairman in boldface type.

No explanation has been publicly offered for abandoning this worshipful custom, which resembled the traditional Chinese habit of elevating all references to emperors to the top of the page.

At the same time, the party paper, Jen Min Jih Pao, has also stopped carrying a daily quotation from Mao in a special box at the top of the paper next to the nameplate. Both practices originated during the Cultural Revolution when public veneration of Mao was raised to the status of a state cult.

In an equally significant if more oblique move that may reflect on Mao, the government has also begun to reinterpret the role of two of China's most famous historical figures, the sage Confucius and the

emperor who first unified the country in 221 B.C., Chin Shih Huang.

The use of historical figures to comment metaphorically on current developments is an old technique in China, a country where the emperor or the bureaucracy often has been too strong to allow more pointed criticism.

In a series of cautiously worded articles over the last two months, the Chinese press has contended that the violent criticism of Confucius in the Cultural Revolution and a campaign ostensibly directed against him in 1974 were deliberately exaggerated by the country's so-called radicals to manipulate public opinion. Even Mao, an article in the party paper recalled, had often quoted Confucius, saying that people should "learn from Confucius's attitude of inquiring into everything and learning from everything."

The recent articles about Confucius, which have stopped short of a full rehabilitation, appear to be part of Peking's current effort to undo the destructive effect on



Mao Tse-tung

China's education system of Mao's contempt for learning and intellectual curiosity, which numbers about 300, from 551 B.C. to 479 B.C., was China's greatest exponent of moderation, ethical values and the power of education.

Similarly, other articles have charged that the now disgraced radicals, who were led by Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, also distorted the achievements of Chin Shih Huang.

In addition to unifying China, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Afghanistani Rebels Claim Coup Success

NEW DELHI, April 27 (UPI)—Rebel army and air force units shelled, strafed and bombed the presidential palace and other key buildings in the capital of Afghanistan today, captured the radio and announced the overthrow of President Mohammed Daud in a military coup.

The radio in Kabul said in a broadcast monitored here that the coup meant "the end of the rule of Mohammed Daud and an end of the reign of the imperialists." The radio gave no indication on what happened to Mr. Daud.

Gen. Abdul Kader, who described himself as the chief of the board of the defense services, announced over the radio that a "military revolutionary council" had seized power.

Diplomatic reports reaching New Delhi said rebel army units strafed the headquarters of the army's 8th Division and also attacked air force headquarters at the Kabul airport.

Communications Seized

The reports said while the airmen in Soviet-made MIG-21s flew over the city, soldiers battled their way into the Interior Ministry headquarters and also took control of the central post and telegraph office, the center of Afghanistan's civilian communications.

The heaviest fighting took place in and around the presidential palace, the Interior Ministry and Pushkumistan Square, in the heart of Kabul and the location of many tourist hotels.

Diplomats said the U.S. Embassy in Kabul reported no U.S. citizens injured. Reports said numerous bodies were seen in areas of heavy fighting but that the number dead was not immediately known.

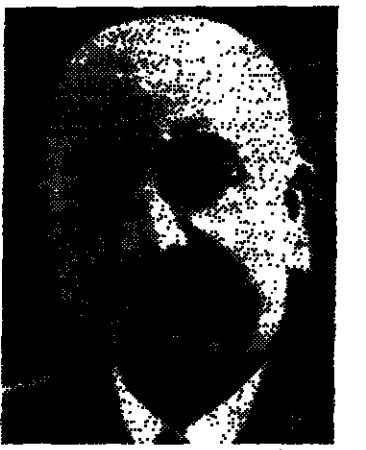
French officials said their embassy compound was hit by two tank rounds and the consulate, inside the compound, was destroyed.

Tank Fighting

The fighting started around noon, when nine tanks controlled by the rebels rolled toward the palace area. Others followed and at the peak of the fighting at least 50 tanks were near the palace.

The Kabul radio said the new military rulers had ordered the city's residents to stay inside their homes after 8 p.m.

Diplomats said air force fighter planes roared over the city and



Mohammed Daud

fired rockets at the strategic downtown buildings.

Reports from diplomats of several Western nations said it was unclear how much of the army and air force supported the attempted coup.

The heavy fighting broke out hours after the authorities claimed to have crushed a leftist plot aimed at overthrowing the government.

Mr. Daud, who seized power in 1973 in an army-backed coup, and replaced the kingdom with a republican form of government.

Airport Closed

The airport was reported closed, as were land borders. An Ariana Afghan plane from New Delhi to Kabul was turned back and returned to New Delhi, according to airline officials in the Indian capital. They said the Indian airline had canceled its scheduled morning

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



John Ehrlichman as he left prison yesterday in Arizona.

Paroled From Ariz. Prison

Ehrlichman Out of Jail After Serving 18 Months

SAFFORD, Ariz., April 27 (UPI)—Smiling and posing for photographers, John Ehrlichman, once one of the most powerful men in the U.S. government, today left the Safford federal prison camp on parole after serving 18 months for Watergate crimes.

Ehrlichman, wearing a blue baseball cap, sweater and tan pants, walked out of the minimum security prison at 6 a.m. and was surrounded by reporters in the road.

Asked how he felt, he smiled and replied, "Can't you see how I feel?" He declined to answer further questions, saying that he had promised his first interview to a network television reporter.

"I'm not going to have any statements at all for you this morning. I'll answer all the questions when I do an interview," he said. "I'll let you all get pictures. Step back a pace or two — you'll get pictures until everyone is out of film."

Ehrlichman, who published a novel while in prison, said that he "would have another book" coming out at Christmas time, a novel.

Carter Approves Sending Nuclear Fuel to India

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—President Carter overruled the Nuclear Regulatory Commission today and decided to authorize shipment of more than 15,400 pounds of low-enriched uranium to India.

The commission had split 2-2 last week in voting on the sale. A tie vote rejects such sales.

The uranium will be used to fuel India's atomic power station at Tarapur.

"The government of India has given us its commitment to use our exports only at the Tarapur atomic power station and not for any explosive or military purpose, and I have the highest confidence that it will honor these commitments," Mr. Carter said in a letter to Congress.

The question of nuclear shipments and nonproliferation became a diplomatic issue during Mr. Carter's overseas trip after Christmas.

In New Delhi, in a conversation with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that was picked up by a radio technician's microphone, Mr. Carter suggested that because of differences with the Indian government on the question of nuclear fuel, Prime Minister Morarji Desai sent a cold, very blunt letter after the President returned to Washington.

Thieu, 3 Years After Downfall, Leads a Loner's Life in Britain

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, April 27 (NYT)—It seems so much longer. But it was only three years ago yesterday that Nguyen Van Thieu, the president of South Vietnam during the last eight years of its anguished struggle for survival, flew into exile from Saigon to Taipei.

He fled, in the words of the Vietnamese proverb, "only when the tide mounted to his toes." Four days later, South Vietnam ceased to exist as a nation, and the long, bloody, costly U.S. effort to preserve it came to a melodramatic end with the frantic evacuation of the U.S. ambassador and others from the embassy roof.

After a few months, Mr. Thieu applied for and was granted permission to live in Britain. He has been here ever since, joining other former national leaders such as Gen. Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria, Milton Obote of Uganda and James Mancham of the Seychelles. Mr. Thieu, a former general, lives here in almost complete isolation, accompanied wherever he goes by bodyguards, just as he was in

Taiwan. He has used aliases in some of his business transactions; in one real estate deal, according to the agent involved, he was "Mr. Martin."

Shuns Most Friends

Mr. Thieu, 55, has refused to see any journalists since his arrival here. He has also shunned most academic friends. P.J. Honey of the University of London, perhaps the most distinguished Western expert on the Vietnamese language, wrote to the former president when he arrived in Britain, recalling their conversations in Saigon and suggesting another. He has never received an answer.

One of the few Britons who has seen Mr. Thieu, a military man with long experience in Southeast Asia who refused to be quoted by name, said the former Vietnamese leader was bitter about what had happened to him.

"What would be your cast of mind," the military man asked, "if you had been relentlessly attacked by American reporters during the war, then deserted by the Americans when things went badly?"



Nguyen Van Thieu

Another friend said that Mr. Thieu would be willing to talk to the former U.S. ambassadors who supported him in his heyday, Henry Cabot Lodge and Ellsworth Bunker. But there is no indication

"He certainly doesn't live a life of vulgar affluence, although he has a certain fondness for cars."

a small garden with a cherry tree, but it was a far cry from the huge, reinforced-concrete presidential palace in Saigon.

"He certainly doesn't live a life of vulgar affluence," a neighbor told Nigel Dempster of the Daily Mail a year and a half ago, "although he has a certain fondness for cars."

Some months later, a member of London's Vietnamese exile community, which numbers about 300, encountered Mr. Thieu pushing a shopping cart at a supermarket.

"He looked very prosperous," said the Vietnamese, who works in the foreign language department of the BBC. "Hat, pipe, leather jacket, buying whatever struck his fancy. He took it all out and put it in a mustard-colored Jaguar."

Soon after, Mr. Thieu moved to Wimbledon, the leafy suburb where the English lawn tennis championships are held each summer. According to press accounts, he paid more than \$200,000 for a seven-bedroom mock-Tudor house in a secluded location, with high walls and manicured lawns.

Where does the money come from?

By all accounts, Mr. Thieu has taken no job, under the terms of his exile agreement, but if he did, he is widely reported to be working on his memoirs, but if he is, the fact is unknown in British publishing circles.

At the time of his escape from Saigon, Swissair was reported to have refused Mr. Thieu's request that it carry 16 tons of gold from Saigon to Europe. The Communist government in Vietnam asserted after his flight, however, that he had carried with him three and a half tons of gold.

"Obviously, he didn't come away penniless," said Mr. Thieu's military friend, "and I think that Taiwan has helped him a bit."

Since his arrival here, he and his wife, Nguyen Thi Mai Anh, have had a son. An older son, Loc, is at Aldenham, a boarding school in Hertfordshire, and his daughter is in the United States.

"My father is very busy," young Loc told a reporter. "He is constantly seeing people."

George Morrison, an engineer, said: "I was on the ground when it started making noise. It was just a roar."

Lee Steele, of nearby Shultz, said he lost four of his five sons, a brother, two brothers-in-law and a nephew. The surviving son, Robert, 35, who is also employed at the construction site but was not on the scaffolding, identified his brothers as Gayle, 32; Ronnie, 30; Ernest, 28, and Miles, 25.

Names of most of the victims were not immediately released, but the New Jersey subcontractor on the project said most were from New Jersey or West Virginia.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration in Washington said that two inspectors left Washington for the northwestern West Virginia town immediately after the accident.

An OSHA spokesman, James Foster, said that the general construction site had been inspected by OSHA since the project began, but no details of the findings were immediately available.

Rejects U.S. Talks

Castro Vows to Keep Troops in Ethiopia

MIAMI, April 27 (UPI)—Cuban President Fidel Castro yesterday said that Cuba will not discuss its military involvement in Africa with the United States and that Cuban troops will stay in Ethiopia indefinitely.

The announcement on the Havana radio came as a spokesman for Eritrean rebels said that Cuban pilots have begun bombing missions in the Ethiopia-Eritrea war, marking Cuba's first involvement in the 11-year struggle.

The United States has maintained that Cuba must withdraw its estimated 37,000 troops from Africa before the two countries can improve relations.

"On a matter of principle, we

strongly refuse to discuss with the United States this point, or any other point with relation to Cuba's solidarity with the just fight of the African people," Mr. Castro said. "The Cuban military personnel will stay in Ethiopia as long as the two countries agree it is necessary to help the Ethiopian people against any foreign aggression."

Large Turnout

Mr. Castro spoke for 30 minutes to a crowd — reportedly a million persons — that had gathered to honor Ethiopian strongman Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, who was in Havana to thank the Cuban troops that helped his forces defeat Somalia in the war over the Ogaden desert.

About 500 of the 17,000 Cuban troops in Ethiopia have been transferred from the Ogaden to the Eritrean capital of Asmara in support roles.

Muhammed Osman Abu Bakr, secretary-general of one of the three Eritrean rebel groups, yesterday said that the Ethiopian government had launched an ground and air attack on Eritrean-controlled areas with the help of Cuban pilots.

"The Cubans are playing a major role in the operations by flying sorties against the liberated areas, killing people and destroying property," he said.

President Carter, in announcing last month that Somali forces would withdraw from the Ogaden desert, called on Cuba to withdraw from Ethiopia.

But Mr. Castro rebuffed the request, asking: "When has the United States discussed with us its presence in military bases in dozens of countries in the world? It should be very clear that our military forces will not stand still if any invasion occurs against Ethiopia."

E. German Is the Master At Prisoner Exchanges

(Continued from Page 1)

turn for about 1 billion marks in government and private funds, or \$550 million at the current exchange rate.

These freed include low-level troublemakers charged with anti-state activities, persons who tried to flee to the West, political dissidents, Westerners caught trying to help East Germans flee, and intelligence agents of Western governments. The espionage cases are a minor part of the trade but receive the most publicity.

Mr. Vogel says that the West Germans started the prisoner exchanges, but according to Erich Mende, a former West German minister for Inner-German affairs, the idea came from the Communists.

It was Mr. Vogel, Mr. Mende once said, who "called on me to offer to sell 650 prisoners for cash."

The Bonn government accepted the offer but insisted on a barter deal — "unroasted coffee beans, butter, citrus fruits and some machinery," Mr. Mende recalled.

About 1,500 persons a year are now being released from East German jails and taken to West Germany by chartered bus. The money, which comes out of the West German budget, varies from individual to individual. A skilled worker reportedly costs about \$15,000, a teacher about

\$20,000 and a physician as much as \$75,000.

Last year, talking with a French interviewer, Mr. Vogel said that in the Communist view "a crime must be assessed by the damage done to the state."

"The fundamental view that such crimes can be made good materially is the true and only basis for this barter," he went on.

He said that the exchange improves the political climate in Central Europe and especially relations between the two Germanys.

To decide on what prisoners are to be exchanged, Mr. Vogel confers with Juergen Stange, a West Berlin lawyer who represents the West German government. The two lawyers then supervise the exchange. East German assemblies its prisoners at a special jail in Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz). They are taken by bus to a reception center in Giesen, West Germany.

Mr. Vogel usually follows the bus to the border in his beige Mercedes-Benz and collects the cash from Mr. Stange.

Some Mercedes-Benz and a special pass that allows unlimited travel through the Berlin wall are just two of the privileges that go with the unusual status accorded to Mr. Vogel, who is not a member of the Communist party.

In drab East Berlin, Mr. Vogel stands out with his fashionable Western clothing, heavy gold watch and diamond ring. Two children from his first marriage are permitted to attend Western universities, and he has not only a large apartment but a country home as well.

Several thousand persons were reported to have attended the funeral and turned it into an anti-government demonstration.

Afghanistan, with an area of 260,000 square miles, about the size of Texas, has a population estimated at 19 million and a per capita income of about \$160 a year.

Strategically placed, it borders the Soviet Union, China, Pakistan and Iran, and receives large amounts of aid from both Moscow and Washington.



PROTECTIVE COVERING—It's not style but security that counts in this vest, an example of bulletproof jackets that Rome shops are selling to private citizens. The jackets cost up to \$230 and weigh up to 2½ pounds — and are so popular that there's a waiting list for buyers.

2d Kneecap Shooting in 2 Days

Fiat Official Wounded by Red Brigades

ROME, April 27 (UPI)—The Red Brigades struck again today, shooting a Fiat labor relations official in the legs in an ambush outside his Turin home.

Also in Turin, defendants in a Red Brigades trial yelled: "Bastard assassin" at a police witness.

In Rome, government supporters split over a Socialist demand that authorities try to appease the Red Brigades kidnappers of former Premier Aldo Moro through mild treatment of imprisoned terrorists.

Police said that two men and a woman fired at least 12 shots at Sergio Palmieri, 39, as he left his home, hitting him several times and breaking bones in both legs, and then fled by car. Doctors said that Mr. Palmieri would recover in three months.

An anonymous telephone caller said that the attack was an act of the Red Brigades.

It was the second kneecap shooting in two days. A Brigades commando group shot and wounded local politician Girolamo Meccelli in Rome yesterday.

Earlier, a crank caller sent police on another fruitless search for Mr. Moro, but his abductors maintained their silence on his fate.

Tip Proves Hoax

An anonymous tip that Mr. Moro had been found alive in a sack tossed from a speeding car sent hundreds of police rushing to a

Profane Word Causes Strike By Italy Pilots

ROME, April 27 (AP)—An offensive word voiced by a woman passenger led pilots in Italy to strike today.

The pilots struck the national airline Alitalia from midnight to noon and extended it for another eight hours for Alitalia's domestic subsidiary, causing cancellation of hundreds of international and domestic flights.

The walkout was in support of an Alitalia pilot, Luciano Santoro, who was dismissed for his refusal to take off on a flight from Cagliari to Rome on April 6 until the woman left the plane. Mr. Santoro said that he was offended by the woman's remark.

The passenger, Patrizia Gallizio of Rome, did not deny that she used the word *strozza* which means "to strangle" or "to strangle."

She said that the pilot needed less ordered the 121 passengers to disembark for another round of luggage checks before taking off.

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2d Kneecap Shooting in 2 Days

location southeast of Rome. They found nothing.

They put the tip down as another hoax — the latest of hundreds of crank calls and letters since Mr. Moro was abducted March 16.

"We're in the midst of a terrible war of nerves," said an official of Mr. Moro's Christian Democratic party.

The kidnapping has brought threats of reprisals from rightist groups and prompted Pope Paul to tell visitors yesterday that he "feared and trembled" for the civilized world.

A Milan vigilante group calling itself the "People's Brigade" yesterday threatened reprisals if the terrorists carried out their threat to "execute" Mr. Moro. The group said that Red Brigades members would be "exterminated" if Mr. Moro is murdered.

"We've decided to break your bones — heed us, because we don't joke. If you satisfy your barbarous instincts and carry out the useless assassination of Moro we'll exterminate you without pity," said a message sent to Milan news agencies.

There has been no word from Mr. Moro's kidnappers since Monday, when the government rejected their ultimatum to release 13 convicted criminals and terrorists.

Pope Paul said at his weekly general audience yesterday that he still hoped for a "peaceful and reassuring" end to the ordeal.

But he added, "How can we pass over the episode, still under way, of the kidnapping of a man of Aldo Moro's moral, political, academic and social stature without fearing and trembling for the stability of our modern civilized world?"

Bonn Vows Support
BONN, April 27 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today assured Premier Giulio Andreotti of West German support in the Italian government's fight against terrorism.

At the same time Interior Minister Werner Maihofer told a parliamentary committee that police had been unable to prove that German terrorists helped in the kidnapping of Mr. Moro.

Under the old law, the maximum penalty for violating the advertising ban was six months in prison and a fine of up to 25,000 pesetas (\$315).

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By Senior Officers

NATO Weaknesses Are Cited

By Louis B. Fleming

NAPLES—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is not keeping up with the Soviet Union and the U.S. embargo on arms for Turkey makes the situation even more critical, senior officers of NATO's Southern Command warn.

While the U.S. 6th Fleet remains NATO's "real deterrent" in the region, they say that the U.S. arms embargo imposed on Turkey after its invasion of Cyprus has critically weakened the Turkish Army, raising serious questions about NATO defenses at two invasion danger points.

"The Turks are a great military people," Adm. Harold Shear, the U.S. commander of allied forces in southern Europe, said. "But they can't fight with their bare hands. We have just got to have a general updating and modernization throughout the entire area. We need it particularly down here."

"Shortsighted Policies"
Declaring that Turkey is "badly off — because of shortsighted policies on the part of the United States," Adm. Shear said that "any high school boy can look at the chart and see the strategic importance of those nations."

While the Russians have not significantly changed the size of their 18 divisions that face the southern flank of NATO's longest frontier with the Soviet Union, Adm. Shear is bothered because "they are updating and modernizing their forces everywhere, including the Warsaw Pact forces."

He expressed satisfaction with the competence of the troops in his command, but said: "I'm not satisfied with the status of their equipment, the status of logistical support, the status of re-enforcement, particularly with the progress the Soviets are making everywhere you turn."

Overland Threat
The Southern Command perceives a direct military threat overland through the Gorizia Gap, where the northernmost part of Italy meets Yugoslavia and Austria, and on the west and east sides of the Black Sea, where Bulgaria meets Greece and Turkey, and where the Soviet Union has a common frontier with Turkey.

In addition, it sees an indirect threat of Soviet penetration that could give Moscow air and sea bases in the central and western Mediterranean, ending NATO's domination of the western Mediterranean and unbalancing the situation in the east.

"If you are going to get into trouble anywhere in NATO today," Adm. Shear said, "you are going to get into trouble on the flanks; either the northern flank or the southern flank, but particularly the southern where there are so many scenarios, areas of unrest and involved situations that could erupt virtually overnight."

Spain Desired,
Commanders are keenly interested in seeing Spain join NATO, and they are eager for the return of France and Greece to integrated military operations. The political situation in Italy also is of enormous concern to NATO planners because of the country's strategic importance.

In the event of war, the U.S. 6th Fleet, with its two aircraft carriers,

Contrastive Ads
Approved in Spain
MADRID, April 27 (AP)—With leftists contending that the present law "was a method used only by Hitler, Stalin and Franco," the lower house of the Cortes (parliament) approved yesterday by a 141-140 vote an amendment to legalize the advertising of contraceptives.

Under the old law, the maximum penalty for violating the advertising ban was six months in prison and a fine of up to 25,000 pesetas (\$315).

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would become the strike force of the alliance, projecting power, carrying out amphibious operations, supporting land battles and "disposing of the Soviet fleet if it became a threat," according to Adm. Shear.

A blowup in the Middle East like the war in 1973 could bring a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States. That problem does not concern NATO directly, but a diversion of the U.S. 6th Fleet to the Middle East would

leave NATO without its strike force.

"Almost every day in the Mediterranean there is a crisis that, 40 years ago, might have led to war," said Adm. Aldo Baldini, former commander in chief of the Italian Navy and now commander of allied naval forces in southern Europe. "Now, with the fleet deterrence that we have available, we can provide time for the politicians to seek political solutions."

At U.S. Talks Next Week
Fukuda Will Tell Carter Asia Vital to World Peace

Fukuda Will Tell Carter Asia Vital to World Peace

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, April 27—Premier Takeo Fukuda said yesterday that he would tell President Carter that "world peace cannot be insured only with stability in Europe and the United States," when the two leaders meet in Washington next Wednesday.

"Only with prosperity and stability in Asia can there be stability in the world. I intend to stress strongly that America must not detach itself from Asia," the Premier said.

Mr. Fukuda made the statement in an interview before his departure Sunday for his second meeting in two years with Mr. Carter.

The Premier also made these points:

• The responsibility of the United States to prevent a tragedy from occurring in world economic relations "has never been greater than it is now."

• If the United States "acts with a posture of assuming responsibility toward the world economy," the solution to the problem of stabilizing the dollar "will come forth naturally."

• Mr. Fukuda will emphasize to Mr. Carter the vital importance of developing peaceful uses of nuclear energy while striving to check the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

• The Premier will tell Mr. Carter that he wants to bring Japan's growing current accounts surplus, which reached \$14.1 billion in Japan's fiscal year 1977 (ending March 31), down to the vicinity of \$6 billion in fiscal year 1978.

Mr. Fukuda commented about what he called the importance of a U.S. economic and military presence in Asia when asked about reports from other high Japanese officials that the Premier would seek from Mr. Carter a reaffirmation of a U.S. commitment to Asia.

"After the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, Asian countries thought the United States might lose interest in Asia and, as a result, felt uneasy. There were many countries like that. Now such apprehensions have diminished."

"But intend to tell President Carter that world peace cannot be

insured only with stability in Europe and the United States. Only with prosperity and stability in Asia can there be stability in the world. I intend to stress strongly that America must not detach itself from Asia," he said.

Reminded that he expressed the same opinion to Mr. Carter when he visited Washington in March of last year, Mr. Fukuda said that there was "no special implication" in his intention to repeat it again this year.

Asked if Mr. Carter did not listen sufficiently last year, Mr. Fukuda said:

"He listened. But this is important. Japan is in Asia. It would not do to take up this issue."

In response to a question, Mr. Fukuda also said that the buildup of the Soviet naval fleet in the Pacific and a decline in the strength of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the western Pacific was "a big problem."

But he said that he did not intend to bring it up in his meeting with Mr. Carter, which he said would last "only 3½ hours, including discussions over lunch."

Other Problems
"As premier of a country with little military power, rather than taking up this kind of problem in the limited time available, there are many other problems to discuss," he said.

Heading the list of those "other problems," he indicated, would be what he called "an era of uncertainty filled with troubles" facing the world economy in the future, including fears about an emergence of protectionism.

"To prevent a tragedy from occurring [in the world economy], the responsibility of the United States, which is the economic power in the world and a great political and military power, is very large. America's responsibility has never been larger than it is now. I want the American government, based upon realization of this fact, to act with responsibility, courage and pride," he said.

Mr. Fukuda was asked what he intended to ask Mr. Carter to do to stabilize the value of the dollar — a frequent Japanese plea as the dollar has lost about 30 percent of its value against the yen since the beginning of 1977. He replied:

"I want the United States to act with a posture of assuming responsibility toward the world economy. If that kind of posture is made clear, [the solution] will come forth naturally."

Economic Policies
Although the Premier's comments indicated that he was not happy with the Carter administration's international economic policies, Mr. Fukuda carefully avoided any direct criticism of the United States, even when asked about a U.S. promise made last Jan. 13 which already has been broken. That was a promise by the United States in a joint trade statement that Mr. Carter's energy bill would be enacted within 90 days, or by April 13.

"I have absolutely no desire to criticize the United States for not carrying out a promise. But I am looking forward to passage of the energy bill without major amendments," he said.

Mr. Fukuda said, however, that he would make

And to Improve His Image in Congress

Carter Sends His Cabinet to Lobby for Priority Bills

By Dan Morgan and Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—President Carter has begun an intensive lobbying campaign on Capitol Hill, deploying his Cabinet on behalf of priority bills. The administration even is trying to influence freshmen congressmen.

Cabinet officials this week descended on dozens of congressmen from both parties, seeking support for the reformation of the federal bureaucracy — an issue that won popularity and votes for Mr. Carter in 1976.

The legislative push grew from the recent assessment of the administration's record and techniques at Camp David, Md., where, according to Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland, Mr. Carter attributed his decline in popularity to a "kind of fuzziness" in the public perception of his presidency.

According to Mr. Bergland, the fuzziness was attributed to public confusion about Mr. Carter's programs and policies. People still seem to be asking, "Who is Jimmy Carter?"

Mr. Carter believes that this attitude is "fair," Mr. Bergland said, but that it is "not the last word."

Image Needs Sharpening

Mr. Bergland said that the Camp David talks analyzed mistakes and ended with an agreement to sharpen the image of the administration by focusing on specific priority measures every two or three weeks.

White House spokesman Jody Powell said that the intensive lobbying effort on Civil Service reform

is a model of the way in which the administration will handle other key measures, such as tax reform and energy.

Mr. Carter gave each Cabinet secretary a list of congressmen to contact, Mr. Powell said.

Another White House official said that at least 250 members of Congress will have been contacted by noon tomorrow on behalf of Mr. Carter's plan to reshape the federal bureaucracy. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had talked to 15 congressmen by Tuesday.

Special attention has been given to Republican members of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The ranking Republican on that panel, Edward Derwinski, R-Ill., was invited with junior Republicans on the committee to meet Mr. Carter today.

Sigh of Relief

Mr. Derwinski said that he was surprised by Mr. Vance's call. "I thought he was calling about the F-15 fighter plane, which I don't support," he said. "When I heard him express his views on the need for Civil Service reform, I heaved a sigh of relief."

Mr. Derwinski said that he found the administration "incredibly unsophisticated" — it's either underkill or overkill.

Rep. Jim Leach, R-Iowa, a freshman member of the committee, said that he was contacted by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and by Housing and Urban Development Secretary Patricia Harris.

"It was quite something," he said. "Usually I have trouble enough getting access to low-level people in the bureaucracy." Mr. Leach said that the contacts "symbolized the breakdown of Democratic leadership on the Hill."

U.S. Polls Show Carter Reaches His Lowest in Public Popularity

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—President Carter's job performance has hit its lowest point in his presidency, according to the latest Gallup and Harris polls. The latest Gallup Poll and Harris Survey results, released yesterday, suggested that Mr. Carter's 15-month low was attributed to a large degree, but not exclusively, to the President's handling of the economy.

According to The Washington Post, Gallup reported that 39 per cent of Americans approved of Mr. Carter's performance, a drop of nine percentage points since a survey last month.

Harris found 33 per cent approval, a drop of 10 percentage points during approximately the same time period.

On President Carter's handling of the economy, The Post said that Harris found only 22 per cent approval, "more than 70 per cent disapproval," and 6 per cent with no opinion. An earlier Gallup poll showed 55 per cent believing that inflation would continue during the next year.

Harris said that two-thirds of adult Americans view Mr. Carter's job performance negatively, while Gallup found less than half disapproving of the President's performance. Fifteen per cent of those interviewed by Gallup declined to rate Mr. Carter, while only 3 per cent failed to offer an opinion to Harris, The Post said.

The committee is holding hearings on proposed Civil Service reform legislation and the administration wants a bill reported out by next month.

The administration proposals would increase the control over the bureaucracy by providing for new disciplinary procedures, incentive pay and other measures.

"Believe it or not, this is Carter's priority issue and he has the troops out and marching," a congressional aide said.

On Tuesday, Mr. Carter launched his press conference with a strong appeal for support on that measure. And Mr. Powell conceded: "We have not done a good job of projecting what it all means and explaining the complexity of all the things we are trying to do."

HEW Mounts Campaign on High Health Risks

lioma, or asbestosis, an irreversible lung disease.

These asbestos-related diseases do not develop for 15 to 35 years or more after exposure to asbestos fibers, which are microscopic and lodge permanently in the lungs after being inhaled.

Shipyard Workers

About 4.5 million of the 8 to 11 million men and women exposed to asbestos worked in shipyards during World War II.

About 40 per cent of these wartime shipyard workers were employed in the states of California and Washington — including shipyards in Los Angeles, Long Beach and the San Francisco Bay area — according to Dr. Irving Selikoff, a professor of medicine at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City and a leading researcher on the relationship of asbestos to cancer.

At a press conference, Mr. Califano called asbestos "one of the most dangerous and insidious substances in the workplace."

He also said that the two main things a former asbestos worker could do to bolster his health would be to stop smoking cigarettes and to consult his physician.

Mr. Califano said that the chances of an asbestos worker who had smoked cigarettes for many years would be improved substantially if he stopped smoking now. He said that a smoker exposed to asbestos was 30 times as likely to develop lung cancer as a nonsmoker who had been exposed.

HEW's public information campaign will include a letter to each of the nation's 400,000 physicians from U.S. Surgeon General Julius Richmond. The letter asks the physicians to urge their patients to stop smoking and to submit a detailed report on jobs they have held.

Moral Obligation

Mr. Califano said that HEW decided to undertake the information campaign because "I don't know of any other situation where we have the levels of danger and the concomitant level of obligation in a moral and ethical sense to see that people are informed."

As for those workers heavily exposed to asbestos, Mr. Califano

said "somewhere between 42 and 51 per cent ... will die of disease related to asbestos."

HEW officials said exposure to asbestos for even as short a period as a month or two seemed to have an adverse effect on some workers' health.

On the other hand, Surgeon General Richmond said in his letter to the physicians that many people have suffered no apparent ill effect from asbestos exposure.

Mr. Califano said that occupations in which there has been "significant exposure to asbestos include asbestos mining and processing, construction work involving insulation, building demolition, roofing and automotive work in brake and clutch lining installation and repair."

Of workers exposed to asbestos, 7 to 10 per cent die of mesothelioma, 20 to 25 per cent die of lung cancer, and 8 to 9 per cent die from gastrointestinal cancers, including cancers of the esophagus, stomach and colon, Mr. Califano said.

U.S. Issues Alert to Workers Exposed to Asbestos

By Bryce Nelson

WASHINGTON, April 27—The government yesterday warned millions of Americans who worked with asbestos during and after World War II that as many as 51 per cent of them may die of lung cancer or other diseases as a result of that exposure.

Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. announced a campaign to alert the nation's physicians and the 8 to 11 million affected Americans — especially shipyard workers, roofers, automobile workers and construction employees — to the danger to their health from exposure to asbestos.

As a result of federal regulation of asbestos use during the 1970s, Mr. Califano said, those now working with it "face smaller risks" of developing cancer, gastrointestinal cancers, a cancer of the chest and abdominal cavities named mesothelioma.

Senate Supports \$498.8 Billion Budget for U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The Senate yesterday approved a \$498.8-billion U.S. budget for next year that includes slightly less in overall spending and a bit more money for defense.

The proposed spending plan for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, which views inflation as a greater problem than a sluggish U.S. economy, was approved on a 64-27 vote and sent to the House for consideration.

The House and Senate have until May 15 to agree on a tentative budget. The figures will guide congressional committees as they consider bills between now and Oct. 1. On that date, the figures will become binding limits on spending and tax cuts for the succeeding 12 months.

In approving the budget plan, the Senate left room for an income-tax cut of up to \$19.4 billion, effective next Jan. 1. President Carter has recommended a net reduction of about \$24 billion, effective Oct. 1. The Senate budget thus would accommodate the same rate of Mr. Carter's tax cut, but only for nine months of fiscal 1979.

The budget assumes defense spending of \$116.6 billion, which is \$1.2 billion above Mr. Carter's original proposal.

Black Caucus Asks Carter Aid Survival Plans

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—Congress's Black Caucus — all Democrats — went to the White House to ask President Carter to protect "human survival" programs from their political enemies.

"We explained to the President we are aware of a shift to the right in the thinking of Americans," Rep. Parren Mitchell, of Maryland, the Black Caucus chairman, said yesterday after the group spoke with Mr. Carter.

"We've seen destructive attacks being mounted against human survival programs — the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the CETA [Comprehensive Employment Training Act] programs and others," he said.

Rep. Mitchell said that the caucus wants to set up its own inspection program to supplement those of the federal agencies or Congress's General Accounting Office. "Otherwise," he said, "the programs that are so very, very significant in the lives of blacks, and of the other minorities will simply be wiped out."

A caucus spokesman later said that "there appears to be a popular misconception that most of the money from those programs go to poor people and blacks, bypassing the middle class." The caucus suspects that "the middle class actually benefits from these programs; the money goes to accountants and others" who administer them, he said.

Private Conduct of U.S. Agents Under Scrutiny

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—An FBI agent once snatched a bottle of liquor. Another shoplifted phonograph records. A third failed to pay parking tickets. And another pulled out his gun in an argument with a parking lot attendant.

These misconduct cases were listed yesterday in a report by the head of the Office of Professional Responsibility, Michael Shaheen Jr., whose job is to investigate accusations of crimes or misconduct by Justice Department personnel.

Mr. Shaheen said that he found only two cases of improper conduct within the department itself last year: a strike force attorney and an assistant U.S. attorney resigned for practicing law privately on the side. The other cases involved various agencies.

An FBI agent became involved with a prostitute on a case; he also was found to have furnished false records and information while being investigated. He was censured, placed on probation and transferred. But another agent was fired for shooting at a youth who used his driveway to turn a car around.

Canada Air Negotiations

OTTAWA, April 27 (AP)—Negotiations on a new air agreement between Canada and the Scandinavian countries got underway here yesterday.

Report Assailed On Solar Energy

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The new president of a group representing the electric power industry said yesterday that a recent government report was "too optimistic and even unrealistic" in its forecast on the potential for solar energy.

President Carter's Council on Environmental Quality said in a report April 12 that solar energy could meet 25 per cent of the nation's electricity needs by the end of this century.

But William McCollum Jr., president of the Edison Electric Institute, told reporters yesterday that solar energy — although it should be developed — cannot contribute as much to the nation's needs as the council anticipated.

U.S. to Replace F-4s With F-15s in Japan

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—The Air Force will begin replacing its F-4 jet fighters based in Okinawa, Japan, with the more advanced F-15s.

Seventy-two F-15s will arrive in a two-year period to replace the older F-4s now stationed at Kadoma Air Base, the Air Force announced yesterday.

Strike Ends in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, April 27 (AP)—Mexico's 22,000 telephone workers returned to work yesterday, ending a half-day strike. Local and international services were restored.

Report Deplores U.S. Mental Aid

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—A special panel today told President Carter that millions of Americans are not given adequate mental health care and urged an overhaul of the services, including placing them under a national health insurance plan.

Rosalynn Carter, honorary chairman of the President's Commission on Mental Health, presented the findings of the one-year study to her husband during a ceremony attended by commission members.

The report, while saying improvements have been made in the care now available in the United States, added, "there are millions who remain unserved, underserved or inappropriately served."

High Court Allows Firms To Finance Referendums

By Warren Weaver Jr.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, who voted with the majority, seized the occasion to warn newspaper and broadcasting organizations with outside interests that government restriction of corporate free speech could open the door to "similar restraints on media conglomerates with their vastly greater influence."

Disagreement on Issue

The court also could not agree on the basic issue that the case posed.

Writing for the majority, Justice Lewis Powell Jr. said that the question was not whether corporations enjoyed First Amendment rights and how extensively, but whether the Massachusetts law prohibiting them from financing a public campaign on referendums abridged their intrinsic right to freedom of speech.

By contrast, dissenting Justice Byron White described the issue as "whether a state may prevent corporate mass media from using the corporate treasury to propagate views having no connection with the corporate business." Joining in his opinion were Associate Justices William Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall.

Justice William Rehnquist, generally regarded as the most conservative member of the court, startled observers by joining the liberal-oriented minority — albeit in a separate opinion — on an issue with powerful ideological consequences.

Flight of Tourists Links Egypt, Israel

TEL AVIV, April 27 (AP)—A group of Roman Catholic pilgrims from the United States arrived from Cairo today on the first tourist flight between Egypt and Israel since the Jewish state was founded 30 years ago.

The flight took only an hour, but both Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had to approve the flight plan. Airport sources here said that the group's chartered aircraft took the normal international air route north from Cairo over the Mediterranean and then turned east near Cyprus.



SMILING WELCOME—Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (right) gets a hearty greeting in Hamburg from Willy Brandt, chairman of West Germany's Social Democratic party. Mr. Kissinger yesterday attended a Hamburg economic conference.

To Rescue Crew, Revive U.S. Spirits Ford Explains Goals in Mayaguez Move

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Former U.S. President Gerald Ford says that part of the reason he ordered the rescue of the U.S. merchant ship Mayaguez in 1975 was to revive U.S. spirits after the fall of South Vietnam to Communism a few months earlier.

His first objective, he said, was to rescue the 39-member crew of the Mayaguez, which was seized by Cambodian forces in the Gulf of Thailand.

"But I also felt that if we did it properly, expeditiously and successfully, then there would be a revival of the American spirit," Mr. Ford said in a television interview broadcast last night.

Mr. Ford was responding to a question of whether it had been part of his plan not only to rescue the crewmen and the ship but also to demonstrate that the United States was still powerful.

"International Piracy"

Asked whether he would handle the Mayaguez incident any differently today, when Americans seem to feel better about themselves, Mr. Ford replied: "I doubt it. Because the most important objective of that operation was the rescuing of the crew and the ship ... No president, according to papers filed in U.S. District Court here, Control Data also pleaded guilty to violating the federal wire fraud statute by using an overseas telephone call between company officials to discuss the payoff, the charges said.

As part of the effort to disguise the payments, the company created "false and fictitious memoranda, vouchers and purchase orders" and paid third parties in the foreign country to act as conduits and to obtain false documentation, the company acknowledged in the plea.

Justice Department attorneys acknowledged that the Control Data plea, and a similar one last month by the Williams Companies of Tulsa, are unique because of the application of the wire fraud statute to the foreign bribery cases.

Robert Hawkins, a Control Data vice-president, said yesterday that the company pleaded guilty to avoid long and costly litigation.

A Justice Department source, who asked not to be identified, said, "There are other cases in the pipeline."

The maximum criminal fines in the Control Data case were permitted because the currency violations

A U.S. Firm Admits Payoff, Is Fined \$1.38 Million

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—The Control Data Corp., a Minneapolis-based computer company, was fined \$1.38 million in federal court yesterday after pleading guilty to making illegal payments to foreign officials.

The case, the second in what is expected to be a series by the Justice Department against multinational corporations, is considered significant because of the size of the fines — \$300,000 each — for violations of an until now little-used federal law on currency transactions.

The firm also agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$380,000, an amount equal to the illegally transported funds.

The total corporate fine is believed to be the largest on record.

A Justice Department task force, augmented by Customs Service investigators, has been investigating about 75 multinational firms for allegedly illegal payments overseas.

Control Data, in a plea-bargaining agreement, admitted bringing \$180,000 in bearer checks into the United States from Amsterdam in April, 1973, and then transporting \$200,000 by a courier a week later to an unnamed foreign country as a payoff to get a contract.

No Customs Reports

In each instance, the firm intentionally failed to fill out a customs report required when more than \$5,000 is carried in or out of the country, according to papers filed in U.S. District Court here.

The foreign country was not named because it was part of the plea-bargaining arrangement.

There was no U.S. law against foreign bribery at the time of the Control Data payoff. But it is now apparent that the Justice Department task force has focused on the wire fraud law and the currency violation law as a means of prosecuting such cases.



FOR SMALL PEOPLE—The VOWI-10, which bills itself as the Flying Garden Chair, is one of the star attractions of the Hannover Air Show. The German-built two seater, propelled by a 60-hp engine, can go 125 kph on 9 liters of gasoline an hour, land and take off from a strip of 50 meters and sell for a bargain \$15,000. Just the right thing for the garden.

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Solar Possibilities

Sunshine is everybody's favorite answer to the dilemmas of energy policy. Solar energy doesn't pollute the atmosphere. You can't make bombs out of it. The supply isn't declining. But since it's so attractive, why isn't it being exploited more rapidly?

The technology for heating water, and for keeping houses warm, is fully developed and commercially available. Although solar generation of electricity is not quite so far along, it's progressing nicely. But there is one drawback, and it is important. Solar energy is comparatively expensive.

The collectors—whether the little panel on the roof for the bath water, or the futuristic arrays of mirrors out in the desert—are costly. The people currently installing solar equipment are doing it as a matter of environmental principle. But the practice is not going to become widespread so long as it costs less to do the same job with oil or gas.

The present outpourings of exhortation to go solar generally touch very lightly on that point, when they touch it at all. There's an illuminating little example of interest-group politics here. Most of the organizations that campaign for solar solutions are also vehement defenders of price controls on oil and natural gas. The controls hold fuel prices low, which encourages waste and undercuts the new solar technology. The greatest determinant of the use of solar energy in this country will be the relative cost of the competing fuels. Of all the things that Congress can do right now to promote solar energy, the most effective would be to deregulate gas prices.

Beyond cost, the restraints on solar power fall mostly in the category of habit and caution. Mortgage lenders are disinclined to provide loans for equipment that they regard as unconventional. It takes time to recruit and train the armies of contractors and mechanics capable of installing and fixing those systems. In some areas, housing codes get in the way. But like the price controls on oil and gas, these impediments are man-made, self-

imposed and—if the country wants to do it—remediable.

According to the standard forecasts, solar energy will make only a marginal contribution to U.S. needs by the end of the century. But the President's Council on Environmental Quality has just published a much more optimistic view. The CEQ argues that, by the end of this century, the sun could provide fully one-fourth of the country's energy requirements. That would be a very happy prospect, if it were possible. Unfortunately, so large a gain is not possible. The reasons can be discerned in the long quarrel, now entering its second year, over President Carter's energy bill, the central strategy of which is to end the present artificially low pricing of oil and gas. But neither is it necessary to stand still.

When all of the impediments and limitations are stated, one signal truth remains: Solar energy is the safest and most satisfactory of all sources. Under present policy, there are only three ways to meet this country's growing demand for energy. The three are, of course, imported oil, coal and nuclear fission—and the current drift of events favors the first two, which are also the most dangerous of all the possible solutions. The Carter administration has not given much leadership in behalf of the solar alternative, no doubt because the Department of Energy has been endlessly entangled in the energy bill.

What's needed now is an array of solar demonstration projects, far beyond the present modest scale, to disseminate knowledge of the equipment and to acquire broad experience with its performance and reliability. Every collector panel installed will mean a little less foreign oil coming into the country, and a little less coal smoke going into the air. That's not a bad reason to start spending money, both public and private, on solar plumbing.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Fair Deal for Micronesia

The United States has been under international pressure to resolve the status of Micronesia, a U.S. "strategic trust" and the last of the post-World War II United Nations trusteeships. Now, after almost a decade of negotiations between Washington and representatives of the Micronesian peoples, an agreement has been reached that seems to meet the needs of both sides. It promises an end to trusteeship in accord with the oft-stated commitment by the United States to human rights.

Micronesia is made up of 2,000 islands spread over an area of the Pacific Ocean approximately as large as the United States. The 120,000 Micronesians living there are linguistically and culturally diverse, and there is no certainty that they will remain a single political unit once the U.S. trusteeship ends. A referendum next July could result in one, two or three mini-states, or, conceivably, chaos. U.S. policies over two decades have produced a generation of Micronesians with unrealistic expectations of their economic potential and there is no telling how they will take to the greater autonomy and responsibility that lie ahead.

The agreement does not provide for full independence, a status that does not seem to have many advocates on either side. The Micronesians are aware that they are too few and too scattered to be able to defend themselves against external attack, and in any case they know that they will need U.S. economic aid for years to come. The U.S. interest in the area derives from its strategic importance as well as concern for the future of the Micronesians. A lesser, if more tangible, factor is the missile test base on Kwajalein.

The agreement creates a form of relationship to be called "free association" between Micronesia and the United States. The Micronesians will run their internal affairs and much of their foreign affairs, while depending on the United States for security and defense, as well as aid. Even this loose relationship must be reviewed in 15 years and much of it can be terminated at the will of either side. The arrangement must still be approved by Congress and a UN-supervised referendum of the Micronesian peoples. It deserves support as an honest effort to reach a fair solution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Namibia Plan

South Africa's acceptance of the Namibia [South-West Africa] plan produced by the five Western members of the Security Council is a courageous and praiseworthy act of statesmanship. Certainly it can be criticized on the grounds that the South Africans, under constant pressure from the Five, have made far too many concessions to the SWAPO terrorists. As a result there must be grave doubts as to whether the plan, with its provisions for free elections leading up to independence at the end of the year, will be much more than a fig leaf to cover a terrorist takeover. The West owes it to the majority of Namibian tribes, who, with the whites, support the plan, to see that it is properly and fairly implemented. This is all the more obligatory in view of the statement by the terrorist leader, Mr. [Sam] Nujoma, that he is only interested in imposing a Marxist dictatorship by force.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In accepting the Western program for Namibia, [South African Prime Minister John] Vorster has emphasized those parts of it which his deadly opponent SWAPO finds most objectionable: a cease-fire, the retention of the police to maintain law and order, and the freezing of argument on the status of the port of Walvis Bay.

Whatever happens now, though, Mr. Vorster has put himself in the right. By being the first to accept the Western terms, on the assurance that they are not now negotiable, he has passed responsibility for the peaceful evolution of the state to the five countries [the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany] which have acted as the contact group, and it may well become their embarrassing job to sell the terms to the reluctant United Nations General Assembly still committed by its own resolution to recognize SWAPO as the only legitimate voice of the people.

—The Guardian (London).

Spain's Communists

One question the Spanish Communists only papered over at their congress is the future relationship between the main party and its "autonomous" counterparts in Catalonia (PSUC) and other regions with separatist tendencies. Observers noted that the main opposition to party chief Santiago Carrillo's line came from the PSUC Catalonia. The new party-by-laws speak of "complete identity" between the PSUC and the main Spanish party, while at the same time providing for "complete PSUC autonomy in application of the general party lines."

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 28, 1903

BERLIN—Walter Damrosch, who is leaving here today, has signed a contract to direct a series of Wagner concerts next year in leading German cities, and also to direct a series of concerts in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Warsaw and Paris. It has also been reliably reported that Richard Strauss has definitely decided to go to the United States and direct grand opera next season.

Fifty Years Ago

April 28, 1928

PARIS—Walter Damrosch, formerly conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, which he organized in its permanent form back in 1903, arrived in Paris last night after disembarking earlier from the French liner Paris. He is on his way to Dresden to attend the first performance of Strauss's new opera, "The Egyptian Helen," which will be performed on June 6.



Ceausescu: Sign of the Blind?

By Paul Goma

PARIS—The dictators of so-called Socialist countries could well be accused of a number of sins—rigidity, stupidity, cruelty, reverse-logic—but not of lacking sobriety.

Sobriety of a very specific type, of course. Stalin and Mao were very parsimonious and very artistic in arranging their public appearances, their speeches—that is, their act.

It thus became a truism that being grotesque in public was reserved for bourgeois politicians and, at times, for fascist dictators.

Until Khrushchev appeared. However, the clowning attitudes of Nikita met with a curd; the party did not allow this sort of behavior.

Now a new clown has entered the arena: Nicolae Ceausescu.

But Nicolae is not an offspring of Nikita.

Khrushchev—may God rest his soul—was a muzhik: crude, but sometimes likable; a hothead with a sense of humor; a man of flesh and blood, thereby subject to error (even if his games put the earth on the brink of disaster). Ceausescu is not a muzhik. He is not crude and still less a hothead. He does not know how to play games; he has no sense of humor; he is not likable, and he never makes a mistake, as any normal man would.

Apparatchik

Ceausescu was born into a peasant family, but there is nothing of the peasant about him—whether for good or not. He is a clever and stubborn apparatchik, knowing how to pull strings and what strings to pull, but completely unmediated.

He had a hand of steel for others and an open heart for members of his family. He is proud and absolutely intolerant toward others. He is disciplined and insists that others be, but he loses all sense of measure in the glorification of his person and his genius.

After becoming secretary-general of the Communist party (not elected, but appointed by Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej) Ceausescu used his considerable ability to grab all the levers of command and became president of the republic; commander in chief of the armed forces; and adviser to dozens of committees and commissions dealing with agriculture, folklore, economy, anti-flood measures, science and aid to old ladies wanting to cross the street. He is into everything; he is everywhere.

One day, leaving his tailor, where he had been measured for an "outdoor work suit" to go to an appointment with a foreign publisher, he learned that Decebal fought against the Roman invasion just as Vlad the Impaler, Stephen the Great and Michael the Brave fought against the Turkish occupation.

He liked such stories. He liked them to the point of deciding that he would become a legend during his lifetime (having noted that history is written by those in power) so that he could perpetuate the line of patriotic princes. Was he not resisting against the Russians—if only in the imagination of those in the West?

Thus, Mr. Ceausescu ordered that a scepter be made for him and rumors have it that he even gave some thought to being crowned but Bokassa beat him to it.

In any case, Ceausescu is a European apparatchik and he knows that there are other trappings to a monarch in this century, particularly the mass media. Thanks to a willing press, he has been creating himself in his own image.

Beneath his tie (slightly to the left? Or is it better on the right?) "beats the valiant heart of the most Romanian of Romanians" and his hat (or, at times, his cap) covers the "treasure of universal thinking."

Appearances can be misleading. Ceausescu is probably the only citizen of Socialist Romania who did not take advantage of the campaign to end illiteracy—which is why he hardly knows how to write; why he reads as if he were cutting wood with a spade; why his speeches—set dogs howling in the four corners of his beloved land. Ceausescu is a "doctor honoris causa" of several prestigious universities, an "academician," the "alert conscience of the contemporary world, the creator of a policy constructive and equitable for all the peoples of the world."

I did not dream up any of those epithets, they all can be found in the press.

The Jan. 26, 1978, edition of the Bucarest "cultural" review Flacara is a good example of Ceausescu's media notices. The front page features a large photo of him and a headline in red reading: "Long Life and Health to the Helmsman of Our Nation." To the left of the photo there is a poem about Ceausescu dedicated to Ceausescu. The review consists of 24 pages, and not one article, not one photo, deals with anything but Ceausescu.

Romanians are Romanians; that is a clever people endowed with a sharp sense of humor.

Yes, this humor begins to fade. Ten years of circus and comic opera, 10 years of show, in which the chief clown always takes himself seriously, leads others to follow suit and to praise him—and that goes too far, it is becoming boring.

Ceausescu is systematically destroying what remains of Romanian culture—what has managed to survive—while proclaiming himself "The personification of freedom of thought and expression."

Ceausescu has set up in Romania the cruelest police system in all of Eastern Europe since the death of Stalin. Yet the magazine Flacara prints huge headlines saying that the current era is "Under the Ceausescu Sign of Innovation."

Thus, we learn, and not only we Romanians—but all the inhabitants of the planet, that we are living under the Sign of Ceausescu.

With what little humor remains, Romanians have found another word for it: The Sign of Catastrophe (an allusion to the three disasters under his reign—two floods and an earthquake).

The people of the West are little concerned by what the Romanians think. They have dubbed Ceausescu a "little David facing the giant Goliath." They have shaken hands with him, offered him money and technology, then have courted him.

Could anything be more natural than that he should begin to believe that the whole world lives now under his sign?

And Lord, how the West is blind!

The Sign of Ceausescu? The West lives under the Sign of the Blind.

Paul Goma, 43, one of Romania's leading contemporary novelists and a leader of the dissident movement in that country, has spent more than seven years in Romanian camps and prisons for his human rights activity. Ousted from the writers' union and unable to have his works published in Romania, Mr. Goma has been living in Paris since November. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Then, in 1906, Upton Sinclair used fiction in "The Jungle" to dramatize evils of the meat-packing industry, a book that played a major role in passage of the first pure-food laws.

President Theodore Roosevelt battled the trusts and their political allies in Congress, and he appreciated those writers who broke new ground about social and economic problems.

But Roosevelt had a distaste for those he felt went too far—a "lunatic fringe" he called them. He had just read one such article (which one is not known) before attending a Gridiron Club dinner in spring, 1906. In his off-the-record speech that evening, the president lifted a phrase from "Pilgrim's Progress" to attack those who rake "the filth of the floor," the "muckrakers."

Word of that sensational speech quickly got about, and a month later Roosevelt said it all publicly after laying the cornerstone of what is now the Cannon Office Building.

In that speech Roosevelt declared that "the man who never does anything else, who never thinks or speaks or writes, save of his feats with the muckraker, speedily becomes not a help to society, but one of the most potent forces of evil." It was a speech in which Roosevelt also proposed income and inheritance taxes, which did not then exist, to tap "fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits."

Roosevelt hailed as "a benefactor" writers or speakers who "with merciless severity" attack corruption—provided such attacks are "absolutely truthful."

Muckraking, in the negative sense Roosevelt used, "leads to a slander that may attack an honest man or even assail a bad man with untruth."

The Rights of Man And British Press

By Anthony Lewis

STRASBOURG—It was like going back in time and seeing the case of *Marbury v. Madison* argued before John Marshall and his colleagues. Or so it felt to an American at the European Court of Human Rights, for two days this week, heard a challenge to British restrictions on the freedom of the press.

There was a lawyer for the complaining party attacking the policy, and a legal officer of the British government defending it. That is a familiar scene in the United States—familiar since the *Marbury* case, 175 years ago, established the power of judges to hold acts of the federal government unconstitutional.

But it is an altogether strange idea in Britain. No written constitution limits official authority there. No government ordinarily has to justify any policy in terms of a higher law. The state at the bar of justice: The British political tradition knows no such spectacle.

A Symptom

What was happening in Strasbourg, therefore, was a symptom of something extraordinary. Britain and 19 other countries have signed a European Convention on Human Rights. Most, including Britain, have agreed to let their compliance with the convention be judged by the Strasbourg court and have obeyed adverse decisions.

And the result, though hardly anyone has noticed it so far, is a beginning of constitutionalism.

The case this week was brought by the Sunday Times of London. It involved what Britain's solicitor general, Peter Archer, told the court was "a human tragedy of immense proportions"—the birth of children horribly deformed, often without arms or legs, because their mothers had taken the drug thalidomide during their pregnancy.

In Britain more than 400 thalidomide children were born in or before 1961, when the drug was withdrawn. The parents brought legal actions for damages against the British distributor of the drug, the Distillers Co. For years there was no action on the cases except for periodic attempts to settle them by negotiations. Neither side wanted to go to trial.

Series Started

In 1972, more than 10 years after the tragedy, the Sunday Times began a series of articles. It described the children and their often desperate families. It suggested that the money offered by Distillers to settle the suits, about \$8 million, was not enough. (Distillers, embarrassed, eventually paid \$48 million.) And it prepared an article, based on detailed company documents, indicating that Distillers had not tested the drug adequately before selling it.

But that last and most important article was suppressed. The attorney

never general asked the courts to prohibit publication as a contempt of court—because it would interfere with the long-dormant civil suits. Britain's highest court, the House of Lords, agreed that the article would be contemptuous.

The banning of such an article would of course be unthinkable and unconstitutional—in the United States. Otherwise no newspaper could have investigated Watergate, because a civil damage suit had been brought by the Democratic Committee. The British contempt law in effect allows a lawsuit to stop public discussion of vital public issues. For years, because suits were pending, there was no real examination in Britain of the reasons for the thalidomide disaster.

Challenge

The Sunday Times, after losing in the British higher system, challenged the ban under Article 10 of the European Convention. The article, reminiscent of the U.S. First Amendment, guarantees "freedom of expression." But it goes on to allow restrictions if "necessary in a democratic society" for certain purposes, such as "maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary."

There are no exception clauses in the First Amendment, but the Supreme Court has in fact allowed restraints on freedom of speech and press under particular circumstances. And so the argument in Strasbourg thus echoed familiar U.S. debates about when restriction is justified.

Counsel for the Sunday Times, Anthony Lester, quoted Justice Brandeis's warning against fear as a reason for stopping speech: "Men feared witches and burned women." He urged the court to adopt Brandeis's formula that expression can be banned only if it threatens imminently to bring about a serious evil.

Reforms

"I know of no other democratic state," Lester said, that would suppress "discussion of essential issues for 10 years"—and consider that "necessary" to protect the judicial process. Archer naturally wanted the court to withhold its hand and let Britain work out its own reforms, if any, in the law of contempt. His argument paralleled the family's calls for self-restraint by the U.S. Supreme Court.

There was a special wonder in hearing these appeals to an international court with 10 judges from 10 different countries of Europe. Even Archer said he might one day tell his grandchildren with pride that he was there at the beginning of a new system. But that may depend on whether these judges have John Marshall's courage. Only thus can they make a reality of what the French, more evocatively, call *la Cour Des Droits de l'Homme*: the Court of the Rights of Man.

Muckrakers vs. Muck Makers

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—The former director of President Carter's Office of Management and Budget is only the latest in a long line of public officials who have complained they have been unfairly impaled by the press. Bert Lance, in a speech to the nation's editors on April 12, said: "There are more muckrakers around these days than muck makers." Lance's remark is one high point of such complaints.

In the first years of this century, especially in the magazines, a number of writers exposed the sins, and worse, of the robber barons, their political allies and sundry others. Lincoln Steffens described the "Shame of the Cities." Ida Tarbell disclosed the facts about Rockefeller and his Standard Oil trust. Ray Stannard Baker attacked the practices of the coal miners' union. All those stories were well grounded in fact.

The Jungle

Then, in 1906, Upton Sinclair used fiction in "The Jungle" to dramatize evils of the meat-packing industry, a book that played a major role in passage of the first pure-food laws.

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But Roosevelt had a distaste for those he felt went too far—a "lunatic fringe" he called them. He had just read one such article (which one is not known) before attending a Gridiron Club dinner in spring, 1906. In his off-the-record speech that evening, the president lifted a phrase from "Pilgrim's Progress" to attack those who rake "the filth of the floor," the "muckrakers."

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Muckrakers predominated in Roosevelt's era as in the post-Watergate period, but they were rare in such complacent times as the Harding-Coolidge and Eisenhower administrations.

The term "muckraker" came out of all this simply as a positive term; Steffens, Baker, Tarbell and others gloried in it. But as their era of muckraking came to an end with World War II, the term seemed to take on an approving meaning. One can assume that Lance had that meaning in mind in his comment.

Muckraking, of course, did not begin with Teddy Roosevelt's era. The work of Frederick B. Opper in Puck magazine in 1880 depicts the unfavorable view of some of the press in the election of that year. In that presidential contest between James A. Garfield and Gen. Winfield Hancock, the press was full of Garfield's role in the Credit Mobilier scandal and a forged letter involving Chinese immigration.

It also delved into Sen. Roscoe Conkling's attachment to the wife of the ex-senator and ex-governor of Rhode Island, Kate Chase Sprague, whose father had been chief justice. Conkling was fair game not only because of his "turkey-gobbler strut," but also because he was a power in the Republican party who put his man, Chester A. Arthur, on the ticket with Garfield.

Thus, it simply is not true, as Lance would have it, that "something's happened lately, that didn't happen before in our history." That is simply the reflex of a writer who has felt the muckraker's barb for the first time.

Since Watergate, the press has been examining and re-examining itself as to that distinction, and without much agreement on how or where to draw the line of separation.

U.S. history has swung back and forth from progressive periods to complacent eras, and journalism has reflected that swing.

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Less Blatant

But that does not prove Lance's statement that "there are more muckrakers around these days than muck makers." Historians have demonstrated, for instance, that the muck makers of the Harding period were bootleggers of the first magnitude. The muck makers of such periods as that of Coolidge and Eisenhower were less blatant but, in terms of economic effect on the nation, no less worthy of examination.

In short, no period in our history has lacked for muck makers; some periods have had far too few muckrakers. For it may be put down as a rule that muckrakers constantly checking muck makers are a necessary part of the U.S. system of checks and balances, that unique contribution of the United States to the institution of democracy.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

كلذا من الاصل

Prices Stabilized, He Will Soon Lose Job

Switzerland Inflation Fighter Does His Job Too Well

BERN, April 27 (AP)—At 190 francs (\$100) a day for a single room, rates at the Grand Palace Hotel might not seem a bargain even for Elizabeth Taylor — a faithful client — or other beautiful people. The fact is, however, that prices have not changed there for the last four years. Nor have they in most other Swiss hotels despite much lamentation over poor earnings.

Averaging 93 centimes a liter (about \$1.85) a gallon, the price of gasoline in Switzerland will not appear overly cheap to visitors from overseas. But Swiss motorists are content because it has been reduced 12 times during the last 11 months. And car prices have come down virtually across the board recently.

A newly-arrived foreign couple, offered a two-bedroom apartment in Geneva for \$700 a month, found that hard to accept. But there is a chance that their rent will come down this fall as homeowners pay less on mortgages because interest rates will be cut for the third time since early last year.

Bread, Cigarettes
Bread prices are likely to go up soon and so are cigarette prices, which also help finance the state-run Social Security plan. Costs for medical care continue to soar. There is hardly any prospect for handling whisky down from a near prohibitive \$16 or more for a bottle. And there are regular markups for a variety of other tags among the 1,674 items whose prices determine the official Swiss cost of living index, ranging from "Appenzel cheese" to "sex hormones."

Carpenter, 78, Is Dead; Served Term in House

SCOTTSDALE, Neb., April 27 (AP)—Former Rep. Terry Carpenter, 78, who gained national attention at the 1956 Republican National Convention by nominating a fictitious Joe Smith for vice-president, died early today of intestinal cancer.

Mr. Carpenter was colorful, controversial and unpredictable through more than 40 years in Nebraska politics. He brought a round of puzzlement and laughter at the otherwise routine 1956 Republican National Convention by nominating Joe Smith.

A Democrat as often as a Republican, Mr. Carpenter said afterward that he made the nomination of Joe Smith to show that the convention was open and not stacked for Richard Nixon as vice president.

Mr. Carpenter served one term in the House after being swept in as a Democrat with the Franklin Roosevelt landslide of 1932. But he ran 12 other times for senator, governor, lieutenant governor and congressman without victory.

He served 18 years in the Nebraska Legislature and was a dominating influence.

Georgi M. Ratiani
MOSCOW, April 27 (AP)—Political commentator Georgi M. Ratiani, 61, who specialized in international affairs and Soviet history for the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda, has died, the newspaper reported yesterday.

Bartholomew Guida
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27 (AP)—Bartholomew F. Guida, 63, former three-term mayor and a central figure in city politics for more than 20 years, was found dead yesterday of a gunshot wound. Police would not officially call the death a suicide.

Sandy Denny
LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Sandy Denny, 31, one of Britain's top vocalists who sang with the rock group Fairport Convention, died Friday after she suffered head injuries in a fall, a spokesman for Atkinson Morley's Hospital in Wimbledon said yesterday.

Ceausescu Cites Economic Laws, Sees Price Rise
BUCHAREST, April 27 (AP)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu told his countrymen yesterday that even Communism had to take general laws of economics into account. He urged them to work harder and forecast an increase in prices.

Mr. Ceausescu spoke at a plenary meeting of the national working people's council. Excerpts of the speech were reported today by the news agency Agerpres.

"It is true, the impression has been created here that Socialism [Communism] can do everything. But life demonstrates that Socialism too should take account of general laws — Disregarding it may bring most severe imbalances. We have always been against anarchy in production," he said.

Saying that prices in the last years were lower than called for in the five-year plan, he said that "we have the task to fulfill the plan provisions."

Transport prices will be the first to go up, Mr. Ceausescu said. It was not said how much prices would be raised.

But on balance, according to that gauge, Switzerland — while still remaining one of the world's most expensive countries — has outdone all other Western industrialized countries in taming inflation. The annual rate stood at 1.4 per cent this month compared with a 7 per cent forecast for the United States before President Carter launched his new uphill battle on prices.

Swiss officials believe they can still do better.

"I would not be surprised if we achieve zero inflation by the end of the year," Leon Schlumpf, the government's chief price controller, said. A lawyer and member of the

upper house of parliament, he heads a staff of 10, mostly part-timers, who conduct price checks and handle complaints from individuals over "unjustified" increases. About 36,000 cases have been dealt with to date.

But for "Mr. Price" and his few collaborators, effectiveness in beating inflation will cost them their jobs. The government has decided not to extend the group's mandate beyond the end of this year because there was no further need for it.

"What we did was a sort of suicide," Mr. Schlumpf said.

The watchdog body, set up in 1972 when prices and wages went

Cases Found Among U.S. Dentists

Abuse of 'Laughing Gas' Is Linked to Nerve Damage

By Robert Gillette

LOS ANGELES, April 27—A small but possibly significant number of the nation's 100,000 practicing dentists habitually inhale their own nitrous oxide anesthetic, or "laughing gas," for its intoxicating and relaxing effects.

Some of them, a University of California medical researcher has found, are as a consequence suffering debilitating nerve damage with symptoms that mimic multiple sclerosis, a degenerative disease of the central nervous system.

Dr. Robert Layzer, an associate professor of neurology at the University of California medical school in San Francisco, said in an interview that six such cases have come to light in the last 17 months in California, Illinois, and Tennessee. He said evidence exists for a number of similar cases and that the malady, never previously described in the world's medical literature, is not rare among dentists and other health professionals with easy access to nitrous oxide.

The broad range of symptoms includes numbness in the fingers and toes and a progressive muscular weakness and loss of coordination. Some of the six patients suffered impotence, loss of bladder control, and difficulty walking. At least two were forced to suspend their dental practices. All experienced what Dr. Layzer described as a "strange electric shock sensation" running along the spine upon tilting the head, a symptom usually associated with multiple sclerosis.

In each case, Dr. Layzer said, the

patients — five dentists in their early to middle 30s and one 22-year-old hospital technician — have improved slowly, over many months, once they were persuaded to abstain from nitrous oxide.

A colorless, sweet-smelling gas, nitrous oxide was discovered by Joseph Priestly in 1772 and became modern medicine's first anesthetic when Horace Wells, a dental surgeon in New England, began using it in 1844.

In the 134 years of nitrous oxide's medical use, Dr. Layzer noted, it has never previously been linked to nerve damage. He and other authorities emphasize that the damage observed so far occurred only after sustained, habitual use and not from the much

smaller doses a dental patient might receive.

Although there is a clear association between heavy abuse of nitrous oxide and nerve damage, Dr. Layzer said, the possibility could not be ruled out that an undetected contaminant in the commercial gas, rather than nitrous oxide itself, was at fault.

The six cases described by Dr. Layzer involved young men who typically inhaled nitrous oxide for an hour a day, often while napping in their offices, over periods ranging from a few months to six years.

One of them, a Chicago dentist who used nitrous oxide the longest time, stopped last October and is now able to walk again, although he still suffers symptoms of spinal cord damage.

Although this dentist had described himself to his doctor as a "nitrous abuser" and strongly suspected that the gas was the cause of his disability, other neurologists, noting that no side effects had been reported, diagnosed his illness variously as pernicious anemia and multiple sclerosis.

S. Africa Sets Transkei Accord

CAPE TOWN, April 27 (AP)—Transkei and South Africa have agreed to exchange "officials" to look after their national interests in the wake of the break in diplomatic relations announced by the independent homeland.

South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha announced the arrangement yesterday after a meeting with the Transkei deputy prime minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Transkei, the first South African tribal homeland to opt for independence, announced it was severing relations April 10 and ordered all South African diplomats out by April 30.

English Lifeboat Service Still Stoutly Independent

By Joseph Collins

DOVER, England, April 27 (NYT)—British newspapers recently carried this advertisement: "Hazardous work. No pay. On call all hours. Must be willing to go to sea in all weathers. Safe return never guaranteed. Sole purpose: Risking your own life to save others."

That about describes the National Lifeboat Service, the oldest in the world. Not that the ad was meant to drum up recruits; adventurous men are in adequate supply around the coasts of Britain. It was, in fact, the first paragraph of an appeal for funds.

The fund-raiser for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, whose 200 stations and 250 boats cost \$14 million a year, are no less resourceful than the men who answer the distress signals. The organization, the oldest of its kind, is run like a private charity, with about 50 per cent of income from legacies and not a penny from the government despite rising costs.

There is a Coast Guard, but its function does not include saving lives at sea. Most of the distress calls reach the Coast Guard radio stations, which pass them to the lifeboat service for action by its part-time crews.

Marsh Winter

The service has just had one of the harshest winters in memory, with a man lost in a capsizing on Christmas Eve off the Irish coast, the first fatality in eight years. January gales wrecked a lifeboat station at Margate, Kent, and damaged 11 others. On the credit side, the 1977 report will show 2,024 lives saved in the course of 2,500 missions.

There are nationwide public appeals and Britons respond gen-

erously. Much of the support comes from local organizations with bazars, church suppers and the like. It reflects the special esteem in which the lifeboat men are held everywhere.

"This job is much too important to let the government get its hands on it," said Arthur Liddon, the 58-year-old coxswain of the Dover lifeboat. His almost prickly independence was echoed by most of his crew of five as they took their boat, the Faithful Forrester, out of its berth in the old submarine pens in Dover Harbor on an exercise during a gale.

Mr. Liddon, a pilot, is the only full-time member of the Dover Station and its skipper. For this he receives about \$100 a week. Rarely far from the lifeboat, he runs a dinghy sailing school in his spare time.

The others, like Jack Smith, the mechanic, whose 17-year-old son is also a member, pursue their occupations.

The real motivation, a Dover man said, is the satisfaction they get from cheating the sea of a victim. They also take pride in their daring. A crewman remarked as the boat made 85-degree rolls that he found it all "rather relaxing."

The lifeboat's call to action is the firing of a cannon that echoes around Dover and far out into the narrow strait between England and the French coast and can muster a rescue team in a few minutes. The Dover boat is called about 20 times a year and sometimes stays out for 36 hours.

© Los Angeles Times

Indonesia 'Tested' Political Prisoners

By Henry Kamm

JAKARTA, (NYT)—"We already knew that they all are Communists," said the major general who administered psychological tests to 29,000 political prisoners in 1976. "The tests were only to determine the degree of their Communist inclination."

General Sumitro, who studied psychology at the universities of Leyden in the Netherlands and Freiburg in West Germany, declined to disclose the results of the tests, instead referring the questioner to Admiral Sudomo, chief of internal security who two days earlier had referred the questioner to Gen. Sumitro.

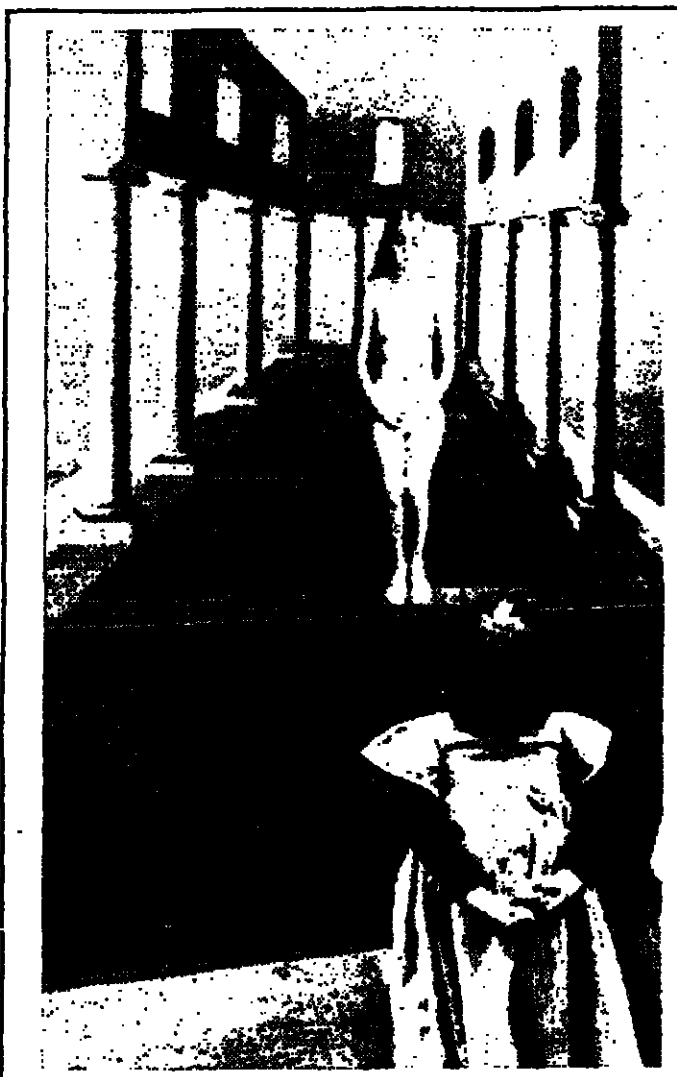
Adm. Sudomo said that he had ordered the tests to be given before the gradual release of the prisoners, the last of tens of thousands who were rounded up after a 1965 coup attempt. Ten thousand were freed last December, the admiral said, and 19,000 others were to be released by the end of next year.

He said that all prisoners would be freed, regardless of their test scores, but that an inadequate score would subject the prisoner to greater supervision.

Asked whether those who fell into the "dichard" Communist category would have sufficiently reformed by the time of their release so that they would not constitute a risk, the general said:

"I cannot predict what they will be in 1979. I feel that there is some security risk, because Communism is a latent risk for our nation. I advise that control over them must be strict. The community must help control them."

He declined to be specific on the nature of the control, but added: "We Indonesians have very deep feelings. It is easy to forgive others



INSPIRED—Little girl studies Andre Delvaux's "La Sibylle" at exhibition of French artists in Paris.

To Determine Communist Inclination

For their wrong deeds. From this basic feeling we hope the prisoners will also have good feelings."

Gen. Sumitro said that a basic intelligence test was administered first.

Then came two tests not especially devised for Indonesia: the U.S.-designed Edwards Personal Preference Schedule to determine the firmness of the prisoners' con-

ditions. The two final tests were "thematic differentiation" examinations especially devised for Indonesian victims and motivation and their capacity to influence others, and a test that rated the degree of intensity with which Communist sentiments were held on a scale ranging from "tough-minded" to "tender-

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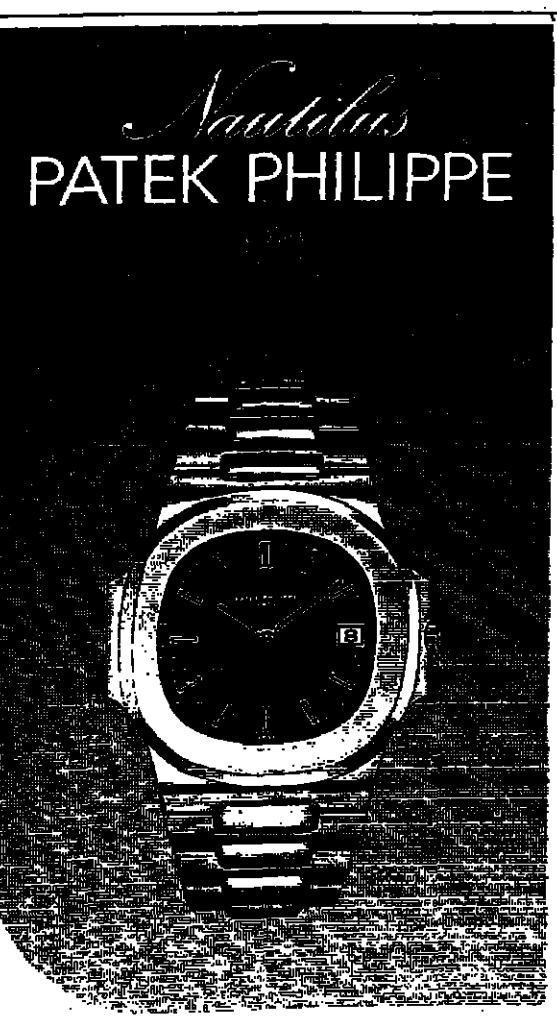
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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page) Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

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Theater in Paris

A Trio of Feydeau Farces Make a Festive Evening

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 27 (IHT)—"Boulevard Feydeau" (at the Theatre des Varietes) is a festive evening of La Belle Epoque on which parade three one-act plays by the modern master of French farce, Andre Feydeau. He does them up ravishly in 1900 costumes and decor and they are being played by an all-star cast. They rock the house as they inevitably do.

With the exception of Rostand, no dramatist in France matched Georges Feydeau's magnetism between 1890 and the end of World War I. His Rabelaisian humor never failed to delight his faithful followers, but it was too broad, too common, too much for refined consideration. He was always enormously popular, but it was impossible to "recognize" him. He sat beneath the critical salt until 20 years after his death.

Then, in 1942, the Comedie-Francaise, to put some light into the gloom of the Occupation, staged as a curtain-raiser his "Feu la Mere de Madame." It was an instant hit and the House of Moliere inscribed so many of his plays in its repertory that when Andre Malraux became minister of culture, he reproved the management for performing Feydeau more frequently than the classics.

Feydeau wrote in defiance of Victorian decorum, mentioning the unmentionable on every occasion to the joyous howls of his spectators. In English adaptation his comedies were rigorously revised, a stolen kiss usually being substituted for adultery, but the comic surprises that sprang from his scenarios were funny enough to survive such mutilations. What his dramatist persona did and said were not for Anglo-Saxon eyes and ears in the unpermissive age and underwent toning-down. Several lines of his, had they been spoken in accurate English translation, would have brought the police on the gallop in New York or London even two decades ago.

Devastating

By inference, he questioned conventions. For example, where a moralizing playwright would prove that a husband had a perfect right to shoot the man with whom his wife had dallied, Feydeau would hint that it was the husband who ought to be shot. Bourgeois marriage is the subject of all three of his miniature plays at the Theatre des Varietes. Only Strindberg has left a more devastating picture of that institution as it was in the early century. The mere thought of it

enraged Strindberg, but it made Feydeau, the cynical boulevardier, laugh.

The three revived farces, the ripe fruit of his late years, expose the dubious comforts of what the Irish critic, Ernest Boyd, once termed "that horrible place called home." Feydeau spent little time at home, preferring Maxim's, and finally fled the hearth for a hotel. His work, however, is not autobiographical, for he was a bohemian and a snob, hoping against hope that royal blood ran in his veins. Nonetheless, he was a keen student of the miseries that plagued his middle-class contemporaries.

In "Feu la Mere de Madame" a poor fish who has attended the Quai d'Orsay ball in the fancy dress of Louis XIV and who has been caught in the rain on coming home at 4 a.m. is berated by his wife for his tardy return and everything else. Their nightly row is interrupted by a messenger who carries the sad tidings of the death of the wife's mother. After the mother-in-law situation has been acrimoniously reviewed, it develops that the message was for the family next door.

"Mais N'ete Promene Donc Pas Toute Nue" concerns an ambitious politician whose future is endangered by his sloppy wife's habit of receiving guests in dishabille. Clemenceau, who lives across the way, though unseen, sees all, keeping an eagle eye on the embarrassing happenings.

In "On Purge Bebe," a porcelain manufacturer tries to close a deal with an official of the war department. His plan is to equip every soldier in the army with an unbreakable chamber pot. Due to the incessant interference of his spouse, who is obsessed with her child's constipation, both the deal and chamber pots are smashed.

Feydeau was the most exacting of dramatists, leaving nothing to chance. His plays are mathematical exercises that brook no alternations—down to the minutest detail. Unlike the plays of Shakespeare, Racine and others, they provide no opportunities for improvisation, thus being protected against wildcat staging.

Raymond Gerome has directed the present collection of miniatures following the author's stipulations explicitly so that not a single bit of business is slighted. Audience reaction has not, as Feydeau foresaw, changed and these plays are greeted with guffaws as loud as those probably heard at their premieres. Seen in retrospect, however,

Raymond Gerome and Danielle Darrieux are mixed up in a trio of Feydeau farces now at Paris's Varietes.



their bitter humor has doubled. In the entire gallery of Feydeau caricatures there is not a man who is not either a cad or a poltroon or a crook, nor is there a woman who is not either a nitwit or a harpy.

The fastidious actor, Lucien Guittory, who specialized as a matinee idol, once begged Feydeau to write a play for him. Feydeau refused. "In farce there are two main parts," he explained, "he who slaps and he who gets slapped. It is the one who gets slapped who wins the laughs. Lucien, you could never receive them."

Gerome has adroitly guided his company, most of them celebrated in other fields, in the robust art of acting farce.

At Museum

Wagner's Umbrella and Other Treasure

By Nino Lo Bello

BAYREUTH, West Germany (IHT)—Composer Richard Wagner invented an umbrella—to end, he thought, all umbrellas. The strange-looking umbrella is on public view for the first time in Bayreuth's newly opened Richard Wagner Museum, together with an array of Wagneriana and several thousand other musical memorabilia in Villa Wahnfried, where Wagner lived his last 10 years.

In some 20 rooms, Wagner archives have been laid out in chronological order and in logical categories. Take that umbrella of his, for instance.

The umbrella is in a small first-floor room called "Kunstraum, Kirsch und Kothauschen." Having always complained about getting one shoulder wet under a standard umbrella, Wagner replaced the usual handle with a double one so that the carrier's face would be in the central point with the V's arms on either side of the head. Apparently, no umbrella company ever saw fit to reproduce Wagner's brainstorm of what an umbrella should be like, so the one he personally constructed and used graces the museum today as perhaps his biggest "failure."

Other Treasures

The museum contains other Wagnerian treasures. There are, for example, Wagner's own library of 2,281 books, handwritten scores of eight of his works, 11,000 letters, notes and mementos, his death mask, a plaster cast of his right hand, the sofa on which he died, his furniture, his pianos, his butterfly collection and the complete correspondence between himself and King Ludwig II, the Bavarian castle-builder who depleted the state treasury to build Wagner his Bayreuth festival house and help him produce his operas.

Wagner is buried in a small



Wagner's umbrella—rejected by manufacturers.

grove of trees and bushes in back of the villa next to his wife Cosima. She, the daughter of Franz Liszt and the wife of the conductor-pianist Hans von Bulow, was wooed away from her husband by Wagner (who was also Bulow's best friend) and bore him three children. When she died in 1930 at age 92, she was buried alongside Wagner.

Wagner's heirs now run the annual summer festival, and although they have had their differences in the past, they were unanimous on one issue when the Wagner archives were offered for sale in 1970: The material heritage of the great man was to remain in Bayreuth, intact and made available to researchers and the public. When the West German government outbid everyone else for the collection and paid close to \$3 million for it in 1973, it was understood that eventually the empty Villa Wahnfried would be converted into a Richard Wagner Museum.

One important item is still miss-

ing from the museum, however. When the cornerstone of the festival house was laid, Wagner put a metal box with some of his "secrets" into the concrete, giving orders that it not be opened until a hundred years after his death. Music historians and Wagner buffs are waiting impatiently for that day, which falls in 1983.

The museum is expected to attract more than 100,000 visitors during its first year of full operation. It is open seven days a week from 9 a.m. till 5, except on Dec. 24 and 25, Jan. 1 and Easter Sunday. Admission is 2 marks, except during the festival months of July and August, when the sum goes up to 3 marks. Admission is good for 10 entries cost 15 marks.

Sold in New York for \$1.8 Million.

Police Escort Gutenberg Bible Home

MAINZ, West Germany, April 27 (AP)—A \$1.8-million Gutenberg Bible arrived under heavy police escort in its 15th-century master printer's birthplace yesterday after a flight from New York.

It was the second Gutenberg to return to Germany from the United States this month.

"The city is proud and very glad," Mayor Jockel Fuchs said. "A Gutenberg Bible has returned to Mainz, where it was printed five centuries ago in Johann Gutenberg's workshop."

The Bible will be kept at the Gutenberg Museum here and will go on display in a May 23 ceremony to be attended by Queen Elizabeth of Britain.

Mainz used tax money and public donations to buy the Bible from New York book dealer Hans Kraus.

A Kraus representative accom-

panied the two volumes—seven in total—on the flight from New York to Mainz.

The two volumes were unpacked at planeside by Hans Halbey, director of the Gutenberg Museum, could make sure they were authentic.

Then they were sealed into an ammunition box, placed in a car with two security guards inside and driven to Mainz, escorted by six motorcycle policemen.

City spokeswoman Vera Daniel said that the Bible is particularly valuable because it is one of the earliest printed by Gutenberg.

"He was still experimenting at that stage, so some pages have 40 and others have 41 lines. The others all have 42 lines," she said.

It is known as the Shuckburgh Bible because the first recorded owner was 18th-century English nobleman Sir George Shuckburgh, who willed it to his female descendants. The family did not realize its value until about 1950.

Lady Christian Martin, the last Shuckburgh descendant to own it, sold it for an undisclosed sum to Charles Scribner's Sons publishers of New York in 1951. It was sold two years later to collector Arthur Houghton Jr., who resold it to Mr. Kraus.

The Bible lacked one page from the Old Testament and four from the New Testament until Mr. Houghton had two pages inserted from another incomplete Gutenberg Bible he owned. The Shuckburgh Bible now is missing only three.

A complete Gutenberg Bible was sold in New York to the city of Stuttgart earlier this month for a record \$2 million.

The Shuckburgh Bible is one of 48 known to remain from the approximately 185 copies Johann Gutenberg printed in Mainz around 1450 with the world's first movable metal type.

West Germany now has a 12 Gutenberg Bibles and East Germany has two. There are two nearly complete works in the Gutenberg Museum, which also has an incomplete volume on loan from the city of Trier.

The Shuckburgh Bible will be recorded on microfilm, which will be made available to scholars. The Bible itself will be displayed behind bulletproof glass, with slides of the finest pages projected in a viewer for the public.

Sharps and Flats

LONDON—Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis and Harry (Sweets) Edison, concluding their European tour, will be at Ronnie Scott's for two weeks starting May 1, replacing Joe Lee Wilson.

Former jazz singer Annie Ross, of Lambert, Hendricks and Ross fame, is now a TV star in Britain.

AMSTERDAM—Lionel Hampton and his band and Wild Bill Davis, Joe Newman, Eddie Chambers and Billy Mackel will be at the Concertgebouw on April 30 at 8 p.m.

Kris Kristofferson, Rita Coolidge, Billy Swan and Barbara Carroll, continuing their European tour, will be at Ronnie Scott's April 28 at the Philipsplein at 8 p.m. in Frankfurt April 29 at the Jahrhunderthalle at 7 and 10 p.m. in Paris May 3 at the Palais des Congres at 9 p.m. and in The Hague May 4 at the Congressgebouw at 9 p.m. Billy Swan's latest album, "You're OK, I'm OK," is now available in Europe on the CBS-A and M label.

PARIS—The Delta Rhythm Boys will be headlining the Eiffel Tower for the month of May; Nancy Holloway is at La Belle Epoque; Maurice Cullaz is producing another jazz concert at the Theatre Nouveau Carre-Silvia Monfort on April 29 at 5 p.m., featuring Benart Viter; The Flamin' Groovies will be at the Stadium May 2 at 8 p.m.; Hal Singer and the Georges Arvanitis trio at the Club Zed from May 2-21 and Nico at the Campagne Premiere from May 3-14 at 10:30 p.m.

The jazz group Mombasa is in Holbaek, Denmark, April 28 at the Holbaek Jazz Club; in Copenhagen April 30 at the Albertshuset; in West Berlin May 2 and 3 at the Quasimodo and in Nuremberg May 4, participating in the East-West Jazz Festival.

WEST BERLIN—the group Queen will be at the Deutschlandhalle April 28 at 8 p.m. and Art Garfunkel at the Philharmonie April 30 at 3 p.m.

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Japan Drops Target for Surplus

TOKYO, April 27 (Reuters)—Japan now has no chance of reducing its current-account surplus to the government's target of \$6 billion in the current fiscal year from \$14.13 billion in the year ended March, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said today.

"Even God could not get the surplus down to \$6 billion now," he told a press conference. However, Mr. Fukuda said the surplus would show signs of reduction after the summer, and said it is expected to be substantially reduced in the fiscal year.

The \$6-billion target was originally set by the government last December, when it was also forecast that the surplus in the last fiscal year would be about \$10 billion. But Japanese have said all along that the goal was unrealistic.

Mr. Fukuda said he is still confident the 7-percent target for real growth in the gross national product, also set last December, can be achieved. "I will take additional measures if and when attainment of the target is threatened," he said, adding that the latest available economic indicators show the economy is moving in the right direction.

He said Japanese exports will be reduced by the appreciation of the yen and the already announced voluntary curbs on key exports such as autos and steel. Imports will be boosted by emergency purchases now being planned, he said.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported the country's industrial production rose 1.6 percent in March from the previous month. The index rose to a preliminary 121.3, seasonally adjusted (base 1975), after a revised 0.1-percent rise the previous month. It was up 4.6 percent from 116 a year earlier.

The Automobile Manufacturers Association reported that Japan's vehicle exports were a record 4.62 million in the fiscal year ended March, up 21 percent from the previous record of 3.82 million a year

'Even God' Would Fail

earlier. The record was largely helped by good export performance to the United States, Saudi Arabia and the Common Market.

In March, vehicle exports rose 15.6 percent to a record 473,883 from 409,942 the previous month and were up 30.3 percent from a year earlier. The previous record was 454,562 in December.

A spokesman for Toyota Motor, commenting on the report, said overall exports in the current fiscal year may possibly fall from last year's levels due to the government's so-called administrative guidance program, the appreciation of the yen, and the voluntary restraints on shipments to Britain.

Stock Plan By Chrysler Is in Doubt

Separately, Finance Ministry officials said they are looking into the possibility of permitting Japanese companies to float bonds overseas without mortgage or bank guarantee.

So far, for all bonds issued by Japanese concerns overseas, authorities have specified they be guaranteed by banks or mortgaged because domestic issues must be mortgaged. Local market operators said the domestic restriction would have to be relaxed should the ministry authorize such overseas issues.

They also point out that a relaxation on the mortgage rule would make it easier for foreign companies to float yen-denominated bonds in Japan because the mortgage requirement has been a major obstacle to such issues.

Stock Plan By Chrysler Is in Doubt

DETROIT, April 27 (AP-DJ)—Chrysler is about to take its first major step toward financing an ambitious plan to rejuvenate its product line and has discovered it faces an unexpected roadblock—some of its own shareholders.

Chrysler is seeking stockholder authority at Tuesday's annual meeting to create new shares of preferred and common stock, which could then be sold to raise sizable amounts of money needed cash. But, due to a combination of apathy on the part of some shareholders and active opposition by others, worried officials concede the future of this crucial financing scheme is in doubt.

"I am reasonably confident we will win, but it's going to be close. It won't be an easy vote," frets vice-president Paul Heinen.

The company estimates it will spend \$7.5 billion over the next five years to redesign its cars and re-equip its plants, and it will be hard-pressed to come up with that money. The company suffered big losses in the past two quarters, is expected to be in the red for the year and has warned of "depressed" earnings for some time to come.

Thus, it expects to need large amounts of outside financing. That almost certainly means the company will have to take on large amounts of new debt and may have to sell off or close some of its current operations.

Both General Motors and Ford are well into ambitious programs to redesign their car lines. "If we can't complete our program, we are going to be a smaller company than we are today," warns Mr. Heinen.

If its proposal is adopted, management would have the power to issue up to 20 million shares of preferred and an additional 40 million shares of common. Currently, it has 80 million shares of authorized common stock and about 60 million outstanding. It has no preferred shares.

Chrysler has not disclosed its plan for issuing the stock, but speculation here is that Chrysler might price the preferred at \$25 a share, which means that if all the proposed preferred were issued, it could produce \$500 million in new capital. Chrysler has said that some of the additional common might be sold to employees under an existing stock purchase plan but that there are no plans for a public offering of common.

As the stock authorization plan involves amending Chrysler's certificate of incorporation, it must be approved by at least 30 percent of holders of all the shares outstanding rather than a majority of the shares voted. But in going after the necessary 30 million or so votes, management has discovered large numbers of stockholders apparently just do not care enough to vote.

The bill would affect loans that banks make outside the United States with money on deposit with the banks' branches overseas.

The proposed legislation, which has the support of the State Banking Department, would allow the banks to establish special facilities, or "free trade zones," to conduct tax-exempt foreign transactions.

The banks, however, would be subject to a base tax, or a tax floor provision—the average tax they paid on foreign business conducted in the New York office in the past three years.

The bill is conditioned upon Federal Reserve action to exempt the facilities from reserve requirements and from limitations on the payment of interest on short-term foreign deposits.

Profits Growth in U.S. Slows

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP-DJ)—U.S. corporate profit growth slowed in the first quarter due to severe winter weather, the coal strike and a number of other adverse factors.

According to a survey of 496 major companies by the Wall Street Journal, first-quarter after-tax profits showed a 3.4-percent rise, the 10th consecutive quarterly gain over year-earlier figures, compared with an 8.4-percent gain shown in a similar survey the previous quarter. However, analysts say that first-quarter earnings declined on a seasonally adjusted annual basis from the fourth-quarter level.

In the first quarter, says Douglas Rice of the consulting firm Data Resources, "increased social-security taxes, lagging productivity, higher interest rates, weather-induced plant closings and restricted coal supplies combined with poor sales results to squeeze profit margins."

Most analysts still expect profits for this year to rise 9-to-10 percent from 1977, assuming Congress approves President Carter's tax proposals which include a cut on Oct. 1 in the top corporate tax rate to 45 from 48 percent and a more liberal investment tax credit.

But Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, says that a tax bill is

not likely to take effect before Jan. 1. "In that case," a Bank of New York official says, "I would expect profits to rise about 8.5 percent this year instead of 9.5 percent."

Assuming the tax proposals do take effect Oct. 1, William Cox, the Commerce Department's deputy chief economist, foresees an 8-to-9-percent gain in profits over last year. He predicts a gain of "moderately" less than that if the proposals are delayed. "Profits will come back rather well in the second quarter," he says, adding that the expected rebound in economic activity should bring productivity gains which should raise profits.

Industries showing significant gains included banks, airlines, electrical-equipment producers, machine-tool manufacturers, Western railroads picking up additional coal business and building suppliers, although some were hurt by delayed shipments.

Others, notably autos, steel, utilities, rubber and tire and Eastern railroads, posted declines. Those posting mixed results were oil companies, lead and zinc concerns and the pulp and paper sector. Profits in the chemicals industry were above depressed year-earlier levels but the outlook for the year remains dim. Earnings were generally up in the aluminum industry in the first quarter, due to price increases and a more profitable mix of products.

Fed Pushes Rates Up, Stocks Fall

Profit-Taking Cited

NEW YORK, April 27 (Reuters)—Wall Street slammed the brakes on its powerful rally, as investors cashed in their profits and drove prices on the New York Stock Exchange down sharply across the board.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 10.13 to 826.84 at 3 p.m., closed off 10.05 at 826.92.

Volume totaled 35.47 million shares, down from the 44.43 million shares yesterday.

Declines outnumbered advances 1,056-to-428.

Prices were lower in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The downturn widened in the afternoon when the Federal Reserve indicated it was tightening credit further. The key federal funds rate rose to 7 1/4 percent without any intervention by the Fed, market operators said, convincing them the Fed has undertaken further tightening of credit policy. Dealers said yields on treasury bills increased rapidly and bond prices fell. The 13-week treasury bill was quoted at 6.36 percent bid compared with 6.21 percent bid earlier.

Later however, the New York Fed entered the market to add temporary bank reserves through four-day repurchase agreements as the fed funds rate moved to 7 5/16 percent from 7 1/4 percent. Dealers said, Analysts had said recently they believed the new target set by the Fed for the rate was raised to 7 1/4.

After the market closed, the Fed reported the nation's M-1 money supply rose \$800 million while the M-2, a broader measure, gained \$1.9 billion.

Chrysler fell 1/8 to 10 1/8.

Company Reports

| Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars | | | |
|---|---------|--------|------|
| 1st Quarter | 1978 | 1977 | 1977 |
| Armco Steel | | | |
| Revenue | 946.22 | 788.14 | |
| Profits | 30.236 | 6.125 | |
| Per Share | 0.96 | 0.15 | |
| Consolidated Foods | | | |
| Revenue | 917.8 | 700.8 | |
| Profits | 21.60 | 44.59 | |
| Per Share | 0.71 | 0.64 | |
| Chicago & North West Tr. | | | |
| Revenue | 144.7 | 135.95 | |
| Profits | 10.8 | 1.06 | |
| Per Share | 0.24 | 0.06 | |
| C.I.T. Finance | | | |
| Revenue | 16.73 | 15.66 | |
| Profits | 0.78 | 0.75 | |
| Delta Airlines | | | |
| Revenue | 518.7 | 440.3 | |
| Profits | 27.37 | 22.19 | |
| Per Share | 1.30 | 1.12 | |
| FMC | | | |
| Revenue | 633.4 | 500.5 | |
| Profits | 31.8 | 30.6 | |
| Per Share | 0.94 | 0.91 | |
| Getty Oil | | | |
| Revenue | 917.9 | 861.2 | |
| Profits | 76.15 | 81.77 | |
| Per Share | 3.69 | 4.10 | |
| Martina Marietta | | | |
| Revenue | 348.2 | 309.4 | |
| Profits | 17.86 | 22.15 | |
| Per Share | 0.71 | 0.88 | |
| Missouri Pacific | | | |
| Revenue | 426.1 | 385.7 | |
| Profits | 23.23 | 23.94 | |
| Per Share | 1.67 | 1.75 | |
| Murphy Oil | | | |
| Revenue | 337.67 | 298.61 | |
| Profits | 10.12 | 11.61 | |
| Per Share | 0.81 | 0.93 | |
| Ogden | | | |
| Revenue | 408.4 | 410.0 | |
| Profits | 12.844 | 12.84 | |
| Per Share | 1.40 | 1.28 | |
| Pepsico | | | |
| Revenue | 818.1 | 677.8 | |
| Profits | 36.3 | 31.4 | |
| Per Share | 0.42 | 0.36 | |
| Phelps Dodge | | | |
| Revenue | 230.3 | 245.0 | |
| Profits | 5.6 | 9.3 | |
| Per Share | 0.20 | 0.45 | |
| Standard Brands | | | |
| Revenue | 541.8 | 476.0 | |
| Profits | 15.2 | 14.2 | |
| Per Share | 0.58 | 0.51 | |
| Southern Railway | | | |
| Revenue | 287.5 | 272.2 | |
| Profits | 28.8 | 27.6 | |
| Per Share | 1.89 | 1.82 | |
| Sperry Rand | | | |
| Revenue | 1,070. | 897. | |
| Profits | 59.58 | 47.81 | |
| Per Share | 1.71 | 1.38 | |
| Texas Eastern | | | |
| Revenue | 499.6 | 512.0 | |
| Profits | 44.59 | 37.42 | |
| Per Share | 1.79 | 1.54 | |
| Times Mirror | | | |
| Revenue | 305.013 | 233.67 | |
| Profits | 26.92 | 17.90 | |
| Per Share | 0.77 | 0.52 | |
| UAL | | | |
| Revenue | 830.6 | 720.8 | |
| Profits | 17.13 | 23.98 | |
| Per Share | 0.68 | 0.98 | |
| U.S. Gypsum | | | |
| Revenue | 311.84 | 247.36 | |
| Profits | 21.208 | 4.35 | |
| Per Share | 1.23 | 0.22 | |
| U.S. Life | | | |
| Revenue | 15.8 | 13.45 | |
| Profits | 0.70 | 0.60 | |
| Western Airlines | | | |
| Revenue | 192.20 | 164.70 | |
| Profits | 27.335 | 1.993 | |
| Per Share | 2.11 | 0.16 | |

Ciba-Geigy Net Rises

BASEL, April 27 (AP-DJ)—Net profit of Ciba-Geigy rose 4.8 percent to 123.1 million Swiss francs (about \$63 million) in 1977 from 117.4 million francs the previous year, the parent company of the pharmaceutical group said today.

The company previously reported that worldwide group operating profit had risen to 420 million francs from 320 million and sales rose to 9,941 billion francs from 9,448 billion. The multinational company does not report group net profit.

Capital spending fell to 640 million francs from 679 million, while spending on research and development rose to 760 million francs from 726 million.

The company said that sales of Ciba-Geigy Switzerland, which comprises all facilities of the parent company in Switzerland, rose 7 percent, or 236 million francs, to 3,644 billion francs.

Chairman Louis Planta said that it was not possible to forecast 1978 results.

Rhone-Poulenc Group Net Off

PARIS, April 27 (Reuters)—Rhone-Poulenc group had consolidated net profit of 84 million French francs (about \$18.2 million) in 1977 compared with a 364-million-franc loss the previous year, the company said today.

Consolidated turnover rose 8.6 percent nominally, or 10 percent on a comparable-structure basis, to 23.6 billion francs. Group cash flow rose to 1.44 billion francs from 982 million francs.

The concern previously reported parent-company net fell 31 percent to 82.8 million francs from 120.1 million the previous year.

Sulzer Net Off

WINTERTHUR, Switzerland, April 27 (AP-DJ)—Sulzer Brothers said today consolidated net profit fell 21 percent in 1977 to 84 million Swiss francs (about \$43 million) from 107 million francs a year earlier.

The group's cash-flow declined 10 percent to 251 million francs from 279 million in 1976. As reported earlier, consolidated turnover declined a slight 0.7 percent to 3,503 billion francs in the year.

Sulzer noted that the high value of the Swiss franc hurt the export situation. The machinery company depends heavily on exports with about 67 percent of its sales generated abroad.

U.S. Lifts Insurance On Brokers' Clients

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP-DJ)—The Senate approved yesterday a bill that would double the amount of insurance coverage the Securities Investor Protection Corp. can provide customers of bankrupt brokerage houses.

The measure would raise the amount of insurance coverage for securities in accounts to \$100,000 from \$50,000 and would increase the coverage for cash in accounts to \$40,000 from \$20,000. The legislation also would allow the federally chartered agency to replace stock losses with stock rather than cash, and it streamlines liquidation procedures by letting the corporation pay customers without going to court first.

The measure now goes to conference as the Senate version contains unrelated provisions that were not in the House-approved bill.

EEC Threatens to Reduce GATT Tariff Concessions

GENEVA, April 27 (AP-DJ)—The Common Market advised its main trading partners today that it plans to downgrade tariff concessions offered in the current round of trade talks in the event proposals from the United States and Japan are not improved.

To impress upon its trade partners that such a move was in a well-advanced stage, the EEC submitted to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the world trade body under whose auspices the talks are being held, a list of possible withdrawals from its tariff-cut offer to be circulated to all participants.

A total of 97 countries accounting for over 80 percent of world trade are taking part in the talks, aimed at setting new rules for trade in the 1980s. The target date for an outline agreement is mid-July.

The EEC is asking its main trade partners to improve their tariff-cut offers, which it said are unsatisfactory. But it said that to "ensure adequate reciprocity of concessions and to respect the timetable...fixed for the negotiations, the community has prepared a list of possible withdrawals from its original tariff offer."

The EEC, the United States and Japan previously had agreed to apply a tariff reduction formula that would result in cuts averaging 40 percent. Subsequently, the three major trading forces submitted their offers.

The EEC said that the U.S. and Japanese offers include partial and total exemptions from the tariff cuts of items that cover "a large volume of trade." Moreover, it said these exemptions were concentrated on products on which customs duties were high.

It added that these exceptions sometimes concerned products on which the tariffs were not bound with GATT, so that they could be raised at any time without consultation with other countries and without providing equivalent compensation.

The EEC asserts that to arrive at the 40 percent average cut, its trading partners are offering deeper

N.Y. Readies Bill

On Offshore Banking

ALBANY, April 27 (AP-DJ)—Leaders of New York State's Senate and Assembly have agreed on a measure allowing banks to conduct specified international banking activities within New York without paying state or local taxes on the transactions.

The aim is to lure bank operations now conducted outside the nation in "offshore" tax havens.

The bill would affect loans that banks make outside the United States with money on deposit with the banks' branches overseas.

The proposed legislation, which has the support of the State Banking Department, would allow the banks to establish special facilities, or "free trade zones," to conduct tax-exempt foreign transactions.

The banks, however, would be subject to a base tax, or a tax floor provision—the average tax they paid on foreign business conducted in the New York office in the past three years.

The bill is conditioned upon Federal Reserve action to exempt the facilities from reserve requirements and from limitations on the payment of interest on short-term foreign deposits.

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EXCHANGE OF NOTES

Please be advised that the Temporary Notes issued on January 15, 1978 may be exchanged in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, for Definitive Notes on or after June 2, 1978.

After this date the Temporary Notes will cease to be accepted by Euroclear or CedeL as good delivery.

The exchange of the Notes will take place at the office of the Trustee.

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|----------------|------|------|---------|-----------|----------------|----------------|------|---------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| High | Low | Div. | \$ Yld. | P/E 100s. | High | Low | Div. | \$ Yld. | P/E 100s. | High | Low | Div. | \$ Yld. | P/E 100s. |
| 12 Month Stock | High | Low | Div. | \$ Yld. | P/E 100s. | 12 Month Stock | High | Low | Div. | \$ Yld. | P/E 100s. | 12 Month Stock | High | Low |
| High | Low | Div. | \$ Yld. | P/E 100s. | High | Low | Div. | \$ Yld. | P/E 100s. | High | Low | Div. | \$ Yld. | P/E 100s. |

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5.066; Ecuador: 41.90; Israel: 4; 15.33; Peru: 30.845; Schilling: 14.945; St. Kitts: 4.626; Yen: 323.125; New Kroat: 5.411; Fin Mark: 13.23; Belgian Financial Franc: 32.346; Hong Kong \$: 4.0625; Singapore \$: 2.3415; Canadian \$: 0.88395 U.S. cents.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 43% | 24% | Revlin #22.35 | 2.2 | 2 | 65% | 65% | 1% | 55% | 41 | Timon 2.50 | 4.5 | 7 | 34 | 49% | 45% | 45% | 1% |
| 44% | 24% | Reyn #1 | 1.50 | 4.8 | 25% | 32 | 31% | 31% | 11% | 7% | 14% | 12% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 7% |
| 10% | 12% | RichCo | 1.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 18 | 17% | 17% | 10% | 5 | TabletP | | 103 | 76 | 6 | 6 | |
| 25% | 14% | RichMer | 30 | 4.0 | 3.29 | 22% | 22% | 22% | 22% | 11% | 11% | 12% | 20 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |

the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

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|-----|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-----|-----|----|--------|------|-----|---|---|----|----|-----|
| May | 1,715 | 1,490 | 1,704 | 1,710 | -4 | Kirin Brewery | 118 | 4% | 2% | Rosper | 1,60 | 6.3 | 5 | 5 | 3% | 3% | 25% |
| Jul | N.T. | N.T. | 1,650 | 1,710 | -15 | 446 Taitai | 114 | 4% | 2% | Rosper | 1,60 | 6.3 | 5 | 5 | 3% | 3% | 25% |
| Sep | 1,628 | 1,640 | 1,655 | 1,655 | unch. | 296 Tokyo Marine | 904 | 16% | 9% | Rosper | 1,60 | 6.3 | 5 | 5 | 3% | 3% | 25% |
| Dec | 1,560.9 | 1,543 | 1,540 | 1,540 | -10 | Kobe | 137 | 16% | 9% | Rosper | 1,60 | 6.3 | 5 | 5 | 3% | 3% | 25% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|------|---------|--------|------|----|------|------|
| 15 | 124c Rowan | 9 | 1421 | 1474 | 1376 | 1472 | 14 | 36 | 2656 Travels | 1.68 | 49 | 615 | 3446 | 34 | 3646 | 36 |
| 21% | 124c RSC Cos | 1 | 53 | 8 | 452 | 19 | 1884 | 1884 | 47% | 33 | 3814 | 3814 | 2 | 52 | 1 | 3814 |
| 46% | 53 Ryobi 425c | 73 | 3 | 385 | 58% | 57% | 58 | — | 21% | 18% | TrilCon | 2.276 | 11 | 63 | 204 | 20 |
| 28% | 21% Ruvell | 6 | 2413 | 49 | 27% | 27% | 27% | — | 33% | 29% | TrilCon | 27.650 | 8.1 | 1 | 31 | 31 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| 14% | 10% | RussTos | 71 | 9 | 46 | 12% | 72% | 12% | 2 | 1% | TrisAm | 3 | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| 14% | 13% | Ryder's | 58 | 32 | 6 | 21% | 18% | 18% | 10% | 7 | Trinad | 34 | 8% | 8% | 8% | + |
| 8% | 2% | SCA | 23 | 47 | 14 | 18% | 7% | 7% | 34% | 17 | TrisPoc | 1 | 3.0 | 7 | 36 | 33% |
| 25% | 14% | SCM | 1 | 53 | 5 | 14% | 19% | 18% | 18% | 25% | Trinity | 1 | 4.3 | 6 | 22 | 23% |
| 10% | 5% | SPS | 40 | 40 | 12% | 10% | 10 | 10 | 45% | 25% | Trucon | 120 | 2.4 | 4 | 23% | 23% |
| 12% | 12% | SCM | 40 | 40 | 12% | 10% | 10 | 10 | 17% | 14% | TucanG | 132 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 14% | 14% |
| 10% | 10% | SPS | 40 | 40 | 12% | 10% | 10 | 10 | 29% | 11 | TuocT | 1 | 5.1 | 103% | 103% | 29% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----|------------|------|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|----------|------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| London | 60.06 | 60.66 | 63.57 | 55.45 | 3 months | 6,120.00 | 6,125.00 | 6,175.00 | 6,185.00 | 27% | 25% SRSP | 1.72 | 6.1 | 6 | 82 | 25% | 27% | 25% + 1/4 | 18% | 13% | UAC | 1.20 | 6.9 | 8 | 21 | 17% | 17% | 17% |
| Paris | 105.19 | 106.34 | 107.49 | 78.10 | Lead: spot | 306.00 | 306.00 | 309.00 | 309.00 | 7% | 6% SOKAT | 40 | 53 | 5 | 34 | 7% | 7% | 7% | 4 | 1% | UAKET Tr | | | | 21 | 17% | 21% | 17% |
| Sydney | 479.91 | 476.77 | 479.91 | 441.79 | 2 months | 214.00 | 214.25 | 215.50 | 214.50 | 27% | 13% SOMBOS | 40 | 3.3 | 9 | 415 | 18% | 18 | 18 | 18 | 14% | UOP | 201 | 9 | 33 | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% |
| Tel Aviv (n) | 479.91 | 411.45 | 414.31 | 344.04 | 7 days: spot | 294.00 | 292.00 | 301.00 | 297.00 | 16% | 13% SDIEGE | 1.36 | 8.9 | 6 | 36 | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 14% | UVIND | 1 | 4.7 | 5 | 36 | 21% | 21 | 20% |

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INTER-INDEX 78:

May 23-26, 1978

Basle, Switzerland

International Symposium for the Best Choice of Location for a World-Economic Activity

Switzerland, May 23 to Inter-Index 78, 150 state and local organizations for the promotion of economic development representing 15 important countries transmit first-class information for the choice of the right industrial activity in the right place.

The goal of Inter-Index 78 is to provide to interested industrialists from all over the world concrete decision fundamentals for the evaluation of a location, and to bring together those offering free production capacity and those interested in utilizing it.


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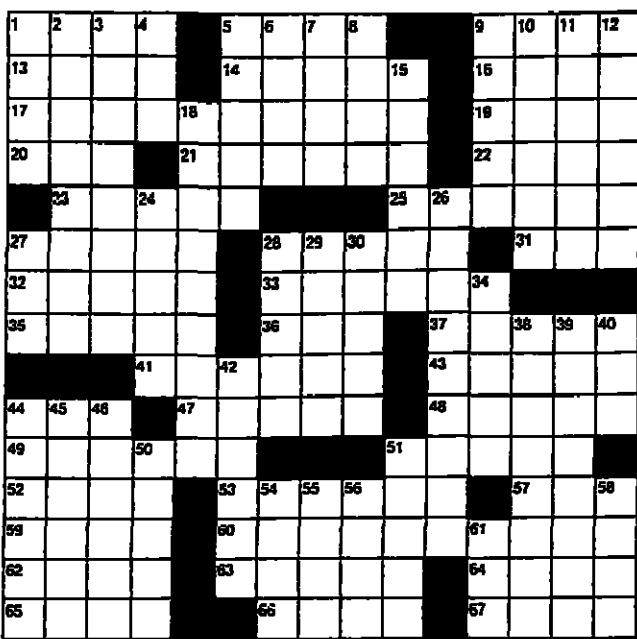
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|------|-----|----------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| 107% | 54 | PlantInd | 4 | 52 | 69% | 67% | -36 | 3% | 1 1/2 | Tennco | 3.4 | 13 | 2% | 2% | 5% | ev |
| 7% | 69% | PlmGr | 30 | 4.0 | 6 | 21 | 75% | 7 | 75% | +7% | 5 | 35 | 3% | 3% | 3% | -1% |
| 23% | 13% | PlmR | A | 14 | 13% | 13% | 13% | 2 | 13% | Tenneco | wt | 5 | 47% | 4% | 45% | -1% |
| 4% | 2% | Polaron | 33 | 8 | 2% | 2% | 2% | 22% | 12% | Terradyn | 15 | 82 | 22% | 21% | 22% | +1% |
| 111% | 7 | Polysty | 20 | 2.0 | 8 | 97 | 105% | 11% | 9 | Terrac | .80 | 7.9 | 11 | 22 | 10% | 10% |
| 28% | 8 | Proline | 15 | 7 | 13% | 13% | 13% | 17 | 11% | Tetro | 1 | 15 | 14% | 14 | 14 | -1% |
| 13% | 10% | Profilmb | 1 | 9.1 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 16% | 7% | TextAir | .16 | 1.6 | 6 | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| 6% | 6% | Profilmb | 1 | 6.0 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1/2 | TherCo | | 27 | 1 | 15-16 | 15-16 | +1% |
| 25% | 19% | Profilmb | 1.24 | 5.2 | 10 | 43 | 24% | 3% | 2 | Thoracur | | 1 | 3% | 3% | 3% | +1% |

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Off Broadway award
3 Verdi opera
5 Disorderly crowds
13 Feminine anagram for Alan
14 Alla
16 Abel's father
17 Tycho Brahe, for one
19 Part of TV
20 Pyramidal conifer
21 City served by Othello
22 Virginia willow
23 Saint—
24 Nobelist in Literature: 1960
25 Lord Peter
26 Winsey's man
27 Horned ass or puff adder
28 Supreme national god of Assyria
31 "Unsafe at — Speed"
32 Cupcake topper
33 Tongue, to an M.D.
35 Crusader-author (See 31 Across)
36 Ending for 38 Down
37 Proficient
41 Petrarchan piece for Laura
43 Black Comb. form
44 P.D. dispatch
- 47 He wrote "How doth the little busy bee"
48 Wide-awake
49 Author of "The Story of Philosophy"
51 Do a bouncer's job
52 Augur's concern
53 Verb often used by Caesar
57 Sign of stress, sometimes
58 Stravinsky's "The — of Spring"
60 Principal seaport of Chile
62 Keynes's field: Abbr.
63 Small decorative cases
64 Roundup stick
65 Fender depression
66 Inchoative verb suffix
67 1 of "The King and I"
- 8 — plaisir (with pleasure)
9 Morning song
10 U.S. folk singer
11 Whalebone
12 Covered with snuggles
15 Region en route to Hades
18 Like an unweeded garden
24 Mendel's factors
26 Most conspicuous northern constellation
27 — rouge
28 Insurance salesman
29 Wintertime precipitation
30 Out of — (irritable)
34 "The Story of — H."
38 One in 1800 resulted in a tie
39 Zealous advocate
40 Explosive
42 Indigenous
44 Loved intensely
45 Volcanic glass
46 Rennes native
48 Concerning
51 Remove from the tape
54 Fischer's forte
55 Something extra
56 "Beowulf," for one
58 Concluding section
61 Turkish title of honor

DOWN

- 1 Patron saint of Norway
2 St. Peter's, for one
3 Winner of America's Cup: 1967, 1970
4 Grain spike
5 Baseball's Doubleday
6 Remove wrinkles
7 Half or lesser: Prefix

WEATHER

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----------|------------|----|------|----------|
| ALGARVE | 16 | C | F | MADRID | 12 | C | F |
| AMSTERDAM | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | MILAN | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| ANKARA | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | MONTREAL | 5 | 41 | Overcast |
| ATHENS | 16 | 61 | Clear | MOSCOW | 5 | 41 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | MUNICH | 15 | 59 | Overcast |
| BELGRADE | 15 | 59 | Rain | NEW YORK | 10 | 50 | Overcast |
| BERLIN | 10 | 50 | Overcast | PARIS | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 10 | 50 | Rain | PRAGUE | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| BUCHAREST | 21 | 70 | Cloudy | ROME | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 16 | 61 | N.A. | SOLO | 17 | 63 | Overcast |
| CASABLANCA | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | STOCKHOLM | 5 | 41 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 10 | 50 | Overcast | TEHRAN | - | N.A. | Cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 28 | 82 | Cloudy | TBL AVIV | 20 | 80 | Clear |
| DUBLIN | 6 | 43 | Showers | TUNIS | 26 | 79 | Clear |
| EDINBURGH | 10 | 50 | Rain | VIENNA | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 14 | 57 | Rain | WARSAW | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 16 | 61 | Clear | WASHINGTON | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| GENEVA | 10 | 50 | Rain | ZURICH | 10 | 50 | Showers |
| HELSINKI | 3 | 37 | Overcast | | | | |
| ISTANBUL | 18 | 64 | Clear | | | | |
| LAS PALMAS | 21 | 70 | Clear | | | | |
| LISBON | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LONDON | 10 | 50 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 14 | 57 | Cloudy | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FFI: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

| BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd. | | Other Funds | |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| (d) 1st Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Alexander Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 2nd Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 3rd Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 4th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 5th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 6th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 7th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 8th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 9th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 10th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 11th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 12th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 13th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 14th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 15th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 16th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 17th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 18th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 19th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 20th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 21st Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 22nd Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 23rd Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 24th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 25th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 26th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 27th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 28th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 29th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 30th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 31st Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 32nd Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 33rd Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 34th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 35th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 36th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 37th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 38th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 39th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 40th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 41st Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 42nd Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 43rd Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 44th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 45th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 46th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 47th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 48th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 49th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 50th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 51st Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 52nd Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 53rd Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 54th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 55th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 56th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 57th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 58th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 59th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 60th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 61st Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 62nd Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 63rd Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 64th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |
| (d) 65th Bond Fund | SP 79.75 | (w) Bond Fund | SP 60.00 |

PEANUTS



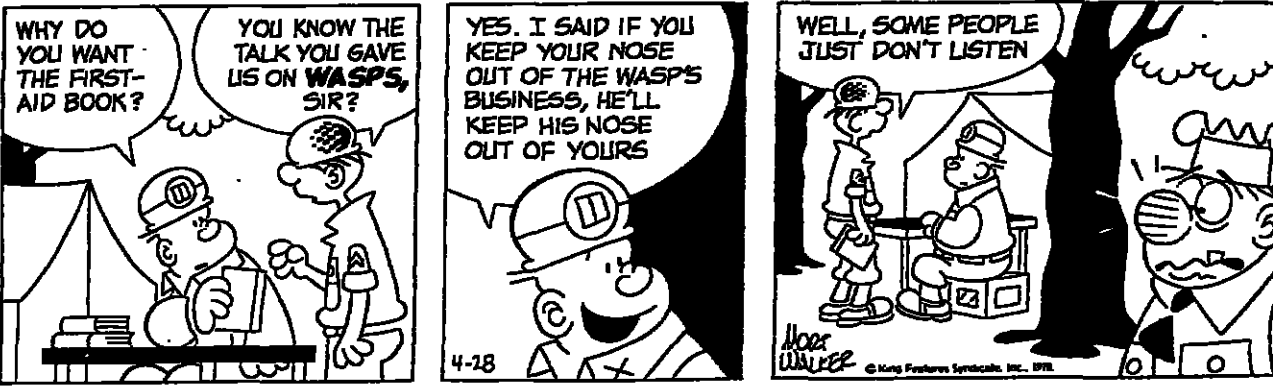
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B. C.



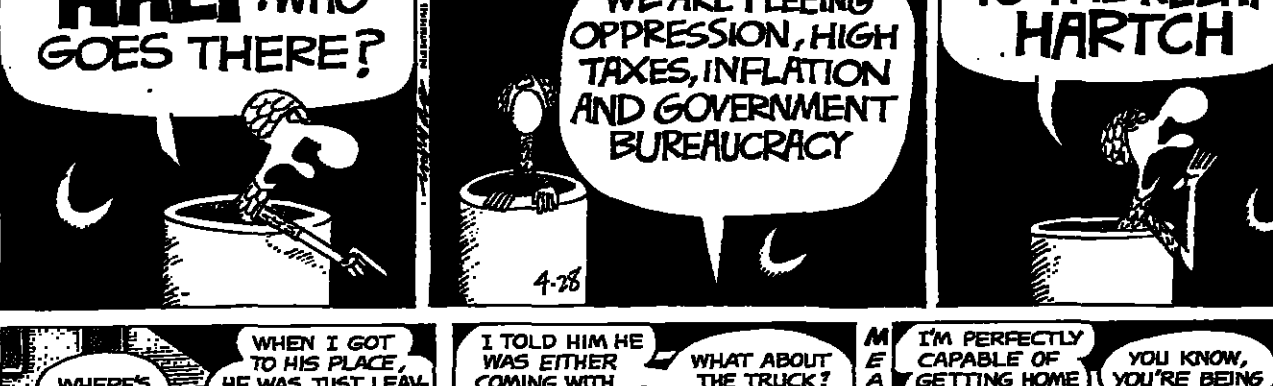
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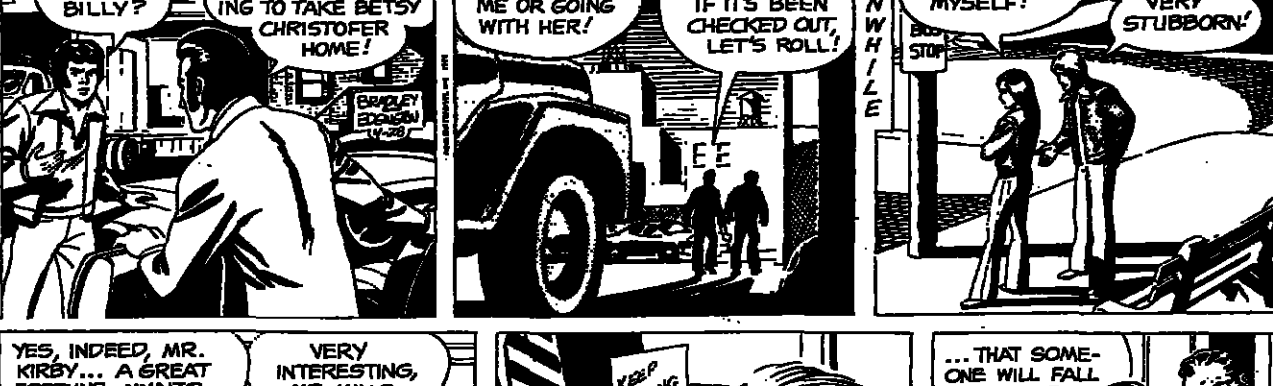
B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



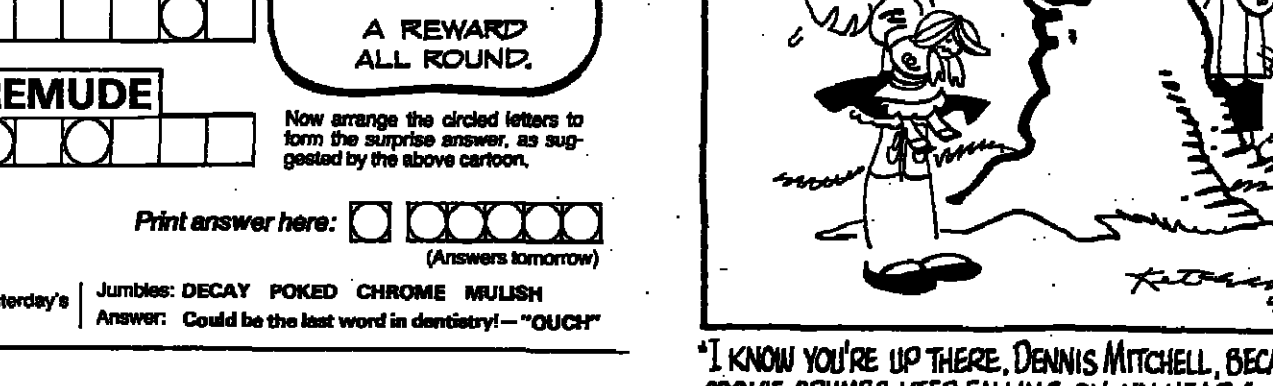
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B. C.



B. C.



BOOKS

MARY BAKER EDDY

The Years of Authority

By Robert Peel, Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 361 pp. \$16.95.

Reviewed by Kenneth A. Briggs

MARY Baker Eddy was 72 years old when she returned to a Concord, N. H., country estate in 1892. But the move to "Pleasant View" hardly signified a retreat from her single-minded devotion to the Christian Science movement, which she had founded and nurtured through its early troubles. In the quiet countryside she would gather her energies for the even tougher struggle to defend the church against more savage attacks and to provide it with a foundation that would endure without her.

Since we are now passing through a period when religious liberty is facing new tests, it is well to recall the trials of Mrs. Eddy. Just as certain current cult groups, such as Hare Krishna, are being threatened by angry opponents, Christian Science was severely tested by public scorn, court fights and prosecutorial journalism.

Robert Peel, completing his third and final volume on the life of Mrs. Eddy, pictures this remarkable woman in her remote command headquarters, alert to all dangers, directing all church affairs with surprising confidence and maintaining an indomitable spirit, which became her chief legacy to generations of her followers.

Many of her beliefs were clearly heretical in the eyes of traditional Christianity. By insisting that matter did not exist, for example, she flew in the face of the key doctrine of the Incarnation, which holds that the Word was made "flesh" in the person of Jesus.

In retrospect, however, the general direction of her teaching, as expounded in her basic text, "Science and Health," was not so far out of line with common assumptions. She was, above all, not a theologian or philosopher, but a pragmatist who argued that "the error of the ages is preaching without practice" and demanded that faith be demonstrated by healing. Although dominant American Protestantism formally rested on a "salvation by faith, not works" cornerstone, the opposite standard prevailed in daily life. If faith did not somehow make a visible difference, its claimants made a scant impression.

Mrs. Eddy's contention that Christianity was properly seen as the application of spiritual laws—therefore a science—met with opposition largely because the basic principle was difficult to grasp.

"All is Mind and Mind's idea," she wrote, explaining that anything that did not belong to the spirit had neither truth nor reality. Since matter did not belong to this category of truth, it belonged to the realm of the mortal and "unreal." At times, she sounds like an Eastern spiritualist declaring that the visible world is illusion. At other points, she seems to state in a more radical manner the long-held Christian concept that the overwhelming primacy of God as spirit renders the tangible world insignificant.

The founder of Christian Science spent endless hours trying to sort these issues out of those who found it difficult to understand. She also

labored to convince those about her that she should not be the object of veneration, though her actions sometimes belied that goal. She remained the chief interpreter of these matters to the end of her life, maintaining that Christian Science could only be understood by understanding her correctly.

Peel has written a well-documented account of the final two decades of this endeavor. He is sympathetic and somewhat apologetic toward his subject, but not distressingly so. Mrs. Eddy emerges as a complex, fascinating woman, whose life was a series of dramatic episodes, even a death. The World once ran a series that purported to show her as a senile old lady and used as visual proof a picture of another woman.

She was taken to court twice, once by a former student, Josephine Woodbury, who brought legal charges after a bitter power struggle, and, in 1907, by a former New Hampshire senator, William Chandler, who sued her for mental incompetence. She won both cases, characteristically directing the course of her own legal defense over the objections of her highly respected team of lawyers.

Through these years, the movement was growing, attracting large numbers of well-educated urban dwellers, including many doctors and lawyers. By 1906, according to Yale historian Sidney Ahlstrom, there were 85,700 practitioners across the United States, bringing the message of healing to those who suffered.

"Someone once said to me, 'No one but a fool or a woman would have written Science and Health,' and he was right," she wrote. "Either a fool who did not know the consequences of writing that book, or a woman who would have humiliated enough to go down and survive the persecution."

Among Mrs. Eddy's largely unacknowledged contributions to social history was her emphasis on the equality of women in Christian Science. Her central belief in the power of spiritual healing must also be counted as an important, likewise unattributed, factor in present attitudes toward health care. As confidence in medical science has declined, there has been rising interest in the causes of disease outside the realms of physiology. If the surveys are accurate, a staggering percentage of reported illness is ascribed to "psychosomatic" causes. The trend is toward preventive medicine, toward the conviction that doctors aid but do not cure, toward the belief that affairs of the mind, psychic or spiritual, determine the affairs of the body.

Although Peel notes that Mrs. Eddy "seldom apologized" for any of her ideas or actions, she did make some compromises. She took morphine for kidney stones, explaining that the drug did not hurt but only helped her get to the point where she could attain a metaphysical cure. But her overall assessment, although it led to her vilification as a fraud in her own time, was couched in language that was increasingly adoptive of hers.

Kenneth A. Briggs is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagram South was a little surprised to hear West bid one heart, even more surprised to find himself in a doubled slam after he jumped to two spades in response to a take-out double. After West showed a freak two-suiter by opening one heart and jumping to five clubs, North was certainly justified in bidding six spades, and East had good reason to think that he could beat this contract.

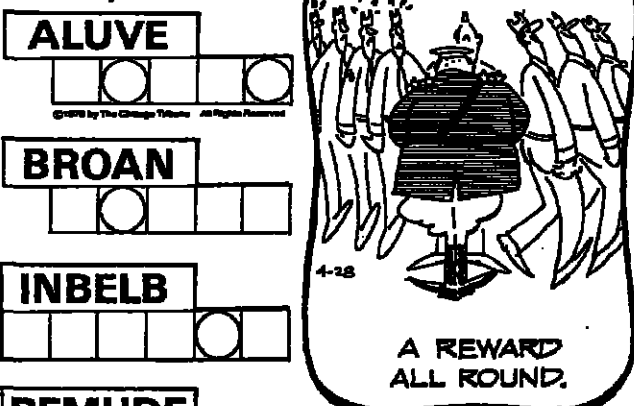
| NORTH | | WEST | | EAST | | SOUTH | |
|-------|------|------|-------|------|-----|-------|----|
| ♠ | KQ43 | ♠ | AQ742 | ♠ | A83 | ♠ | Q5 |
| ♥ | — | ♥ | A976 | ♥ | Q5 | ♥ | Q5 |
| ♦ | — | ♦ | — | ♦ | — | ♦ | — |
| ♣ | — | ♣ | — | ♣ | — | ♣ | — |

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1♥, 2♦, 3♠, 4♠, 5♣, 6♠.
West: 1♥, 2♦, 3♠, 4♠, 5♣, 6♠.
East: 1♥, 2♦, 3♠, 4♠, 5♣, 6♠.
South led the club six.

Now South ran diamonds and East was helpless. He could ruff when he pleased, but South would then overruff and lead his remaining trump. East could win if he chose but dummy would regain the lead, draw the last trump and score the remaining diamonds.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:
(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: DECAY POKED CHROME MULISH
Answer: Could be the last word in dentistry! — "OUCH"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Down Twins, 9-8, on Error

A's Capture 8th Straight

OAKLAND, Cal., April 27 (UPI)—Dan Ford drove in seven runs but overthrew third base in the bottom of the 12th inning, allowing pinch runner Steve Stacks to score the winning run from first base on a single by Jim Essian as the Oakland A's defeated the Minnesota Twins 9-8, yesterday.

The A's used a three-run rally to record their eighth consecutive victory and the Twins' ninth consecutive loss.

Blue Jays 3, Royals 1

At Kansas City, Roy Howell's two-run homer in the ninth inning lifted Toronto to a 3-1 victory over the Royals. Howell's homer came off pitcher Paul Splittorff, who had won 11 consecutive games dating back to last August, walked Willie Upshaw to open the ninth. Bob Bailor sacrificed Upshaw to second, and Howell followed with his second homer.

Rangers 3, Indians 0

At Arlington, Texas, Doyle Alexander broke out of an early-season slump to handout Cleveland on six hits and Mike Hargrove and Richie Zisk hit home runs to give Texas a 3-0 victory over the Indians. Alexander, struggling with a 5.29 earned run average after being shelled in his first three 1978 appearances, scattered four singles and two doubles.

Mariners 5, Angels 4

At Anaheim, Calif., Ruppert Jones singled home a pair of runs to cap a two-out, four-run Seattle rally in the third inning and the Mariners held off a late California surge to score a 5-4 victory.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 4

At Milwaukee, the home team, behind a two-run homer by Charlie Moore and clutch relief pitching by Bob McClure, beat Boston, 6-4. Carl Yastrzemski was injured when he was hit by a pitch on the forearm in the first inning.

White Sox 7, Tigers 2

At Chicago, Wilbur Wood scattered six hits and Chet Lemon sparked a five-run eighth inning with a bases-loaded triple to lead Chicago to a 7-2 victory over Detroit.

Dodgers 14, Reds 4

In the National League, at Cincinnati...

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 10, Montreal 2

Denny and Simmons, St. Louis (4); Twifield, Atkinson (3), Holdsworth (4), Kneives (7), Brown (9) and Carter, Reese (8), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Twifield, 1-2; H-Denny, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Brown, 1-0; Carter, 1-0; Reese, 1-0.

Chicago 10, Milwaukee 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

San Francisco 10, Atlanta 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Los Angeles 10, Cincinnati 1

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

San Diego 10, New York 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Los Angeles 10, Cincinnati 1

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

San Diego 10, New York 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Los Angeles 10, Cincinnati 1

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

San Diego 10, New York 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Los Angeles 10, Cincinnati 1

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

San Diego 10, New York 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Los Angeles 10, Cincinnati 1

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

San Diego 10, New York 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

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Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

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Los Angeles 10, Cincinnati 1

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

San Diego 10, New York 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Los Angeles 10, Cincinnati 1

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

San Diego 10, New York 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Los Angeles 10, Cincinnati 1

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

San Diego 10, New York 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Los Angeles 10, Cincinnati 1

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

San Diego 10, New York 4

Knapp, Mullen (5), Williams (7) and Sadek, Kneives, Schmitt (4), W-Denny, 2-1; L-Knapp, 1-0; Williams, 1-0; Sadek, 1-0; Kneives, 1-0; Schmitt, 1-0.

innings, Reggie Smith's three-run homer capped a seven-run outburst in the ninth inning as Los Angeles pounded Cincinnati, 14-4, keeping Tom Seaver winless for April. Dusty Baker had five hits, including three doubles, and Bill Russell had four hits in support of unbeaten Doug Rau, who gave the Dodgers their sixth complete game in seven outings.

Padres 2, Astros 1

At Houston, Gaylord Perry, with

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

Detroit 11 4 229 1

Boston 11 4 227 2

Milwaukee 11 4 227 2

New York 11 4 227 2

Cleveland 11 4 227 2

California 11 4 227 2

Seattle 11 4 227 2

Minnesota 11 4 227 2

Chicago 11 4 227 2

Philadelphia 11 4 227 2

Los Angeles 11 4 227 2

San Diego 11 4 227 2

San Francisco 11 4 227 2

Atlanta 11 4 227 2

St. Louis 11 4 227 2

Pittsburgh 11 4 227 2

Cincinnati 11 4 227 2

Washington 11 4 227 2

Montreal 11 4 227 2

Chicago 11 4 227 2

Philadelphia 11 4 227 2

Los Angeles 11 4 227 2

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Pittsburgh 11 4 227 2

Cincinnati 11 4 227 2

Washington 11 4 227 2

ninth-inning relief from Rollie Fingers, notched his 247th career victory, 3-1, for San Diego over Houston. Perry, 39, lost his bid for a shutout in the ninth inning when Bob Watson doubled, moved to third on a fly and scored on a single by Joe Ferguson.

Cubs 4, Phillies 2

At Philadelphia, Bobby Murcer's bases-loaded home run in the third inning accounted for four unearned runs off Steve Carlton and carried Chicago to a 4-2 victory over Philadelphia.

Brewers 6, Giants 1

At Atlanta, Dale Murphy drove in three runs with a triple and a single and left Burroughs extended his hitting streak to eight straight official at-bats before it was broken as Atlanta defeated San Francisco, 6-1. In 11 trips to the plate, Burroughs had a home run, three doubles, four singles and three walks.

Pirates 1, Mets 0

At New York, Ed Ott's first home run of the season gave Bert Blyleven his first National League victory, 1-0, for Pittsburgh over New York. Ott, leading off the 11th, connected off reliever Bob Myrick for only the fourth hit of the game off three Met pitchers.

Cardinals 12, Expos 2

At Montreal, Ken Reitz drove in three runs with a home run and a single and Keith Hernandez scored three runs as St. Louis mounted a 19-hit attack for interim Manager Jack Krol and walloped Montreal, 12-2.

Moret to Return To the Rangers As Out-Patient

ARLINGTON, Texas, April 27 (AP)—Left-hander Roger Moret, hospitalized in a psychiatric facility since he went into a trance in the clubhouse April 12, is due to resume workouts today on an out-patient basis with the Texas Rangers.

Moret will start working out with his teammates, manager Bill Hunter said yesterday after telling the team about Moret's progress. "It will give the doctor the opportunity to observe his reaction getting back into his normal situation. Somewhere down the road, we'll determine when and if to activate him."

The 28-year-old reliever hurled four strong innings of relief April

